BIBLIOTHECA
FF. PRÆDICATORUM,
BENITIÆ.
No. 922

PIUS IX PONT. MAX.

THE

Roman Martyrology,

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF GREGORY XIII.

REVISED BY THE AUTHORITY OF

URBAN VIII., AND CLEMENT X.

Afterwards, in the year 1749, Augmented and Corrected by

BENEDICT XIV.

LAST EDITION,

ACCORDING TO THE COPY PRINTED AT ROME IN 1845,

UNDER THE AUSPICES AND PATRONAGE OF

HIS HOLINESS, GREGORY XVI., SOVEREIGN PONTIFF.

Translated from the Latin,

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY THE

MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP OF BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE:
KELLY, PIET & CO.
1869.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1868, by

KELLY, PIET & CO.

in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the State of Maryland.

INTRODUCTION.

THE ROMAN MARTYROLOGY is an official and accredited record, on the pages of which are set forth in simple and brief, but impressive words, the glorious deeds of the Soldiers of Christ in all ages of the Church; of the illustrious Heroes and Heroines of the Cross, whom her solemn verdict has beatified or canonized. In making up this long roll of honor, the Church has been actuated by that instinctive wisdom with which the Spirit of God, who abides in her and teaches her all truth, has endowed her, and which permeates through and guides all her actions. She is the Spouse of Christ, with-

acc14148

out spot or wrinkle or blemish, wholly glorious and undefiled, whom He loved, for whom He died, and to whom He promised the Spirit of Truth, to comfort her in her dreary pilgrimage through this valley of tears, and to abide with her forever. She is one with Him in spirit and in love, she is subject to Him in all things; she loves what He loves, she teaches and practises what He commands.

If the world has its "Legions of Honor," why should not also the Church of the Living God, the pillar and the ground of the truth? If men who have been stained with blood, and women who have been tainted with vice, have had their memory consecrated in prose and in verse, and monuments erected to their memory, because they exhibited extraordinary talents, achieved great success, or were, to a greater or less extent, benefactors of their race in the temporal order, which passeth away; why should not the true Heroes and Heroines of Jesus, who, imitating His example, have over-

come themselves, risen superior to and trampled upon the world, have aspired, in all their thoughts, words, and actions, to a heavenly crown, and have moreover labored with disinterested zeal and self-forgetting love for the good of their fellow-men, have their memories likewise consecrated and embalmed in the minds and hearts of the people of God? If time have its heroes, why should not eternity; if man, why should not God? "Thy friends, O Lord, are exceedingly honored; their principality is exceedingly exalted!" Whom His Father so dearly loved, the world crucified; whom the world neglects, despises, and crucifies, God, through His Church, exceedingly honors and exalts. Their praises are sung forth, with jubilation of heart, in the Church of God for ages on ages.

The wisdom of the Church of God in honoring her Saints is equaled only by the great utility of the practice thus consecrated. The Saints are not merely heroes; they are models.

Christ lived in them, and Christ yet speaks through them. They were the living temples of the Holy Ghost, in whose mortal bodies dwelt all the riches of His wisdom and grace. They were in life consecrated human exemplars of divine excellence and perfection. Their example still appeals to our minds and to our hearts, more eloquently even than did their words to the men of their own generation, while they were in the tabernacle of the flesh. Though dead, they still speak. Their relics are instinct with sanctity, and through them they continue to breathe forth the sweet odor of Christ. The immortality into which they have entered still lingers in their bones, and seems to breathe in their mortal remains. As many an ardent spirit has been induced to rush to the cannon's mouth by reading the exploits of earthly heroes, so many a generous Christian soul has been fired with heavenly ardor, and been impelled to rush to the crown of martyrdom, by reading the lives and heroic achievements of the Saints

and Martyrs of Christ. Example, in its silent appeal, is more potent in its influence on the human heart and conduct, than are words in their most eloquent utterances.

The Church knows and feels all this, in the Spirit of God with whom she is replenished; and hence she sets forth, with holy joy and exultant hope, her bright and ever increasing Calendar of Sanctity—of just men and women made perfect and rendered glorious, under her unearthly and sublime teachings. In reading this roll of consecrated holiness, our instinctive conclusion is, precisely that which the great soul of St. Augustine reached at the very crisis of his life, the moment of his conversion—"if other men like me have attained to such sanctity, why not I? Shall the poor, the afflicted, the despised of the world, bear away the palm of victory, the crown of immortality, while I lie buried in my sloth and dead in my sins, and thus lose the brilliant and glorious mansion already prepared for me in heaven? Shall all

the gifts, which God has lavished upon me, be ingloriously spent and foolishly wasted, in the petty contest for this world's evanescent honors and riches; while the poor and contemned lay up treasures in heaven, and secure the prize of immortal glory? Shall others be the friends of God, whom He delights to honor, while I alone remain His enemy, and an alien from His blessed Kingdom?''

It is a consoling evidence of progress in the spiritual life in this country, to find the MARTYROLOGY here published, for the first time, in English, and thereby made accessible, in its rich treasures of Sanctity, to all classes of our population. It will prove highly edifying and useful, not only to the members of our numerous religious Communities of both sexes, but also to the laity generally. Every day has here its record of Sanctity; and there is scarcely a Christian, no matter how lowly or how much occupied, who may not be able daily to peruse, with faith and with great profit, the brief page

of each day's models of Holiness. These belong to all classes and callings of life; from the throne to the hovel, from the Pontiff to the lowest cleric, from the philsopher to the peasant, from the busy walks of life to the dreary wastes of the desert.

Let all, then, procure and read daily the appropriate portions of this MARTYROLOGY. Its daily and pious perusal will console us in affliction, will animate us in despondency, will make our souls glow with the love of God in coldness, and will lift up our minds and hearts from this dull and ever-changing earth, to the bright and everlasting mansions prepared for us in Heaven!

MOVABLE FEASTS.

THE movable feasts could not be mentioned in the Martyrology, because they are kept on different days every year. They are put in this place, in order that after naming the day of the month, each one may be announced before reading the Martyrology of the day on which it shall occur in that year, as follows:

Saturday before the Second Sunday after Epiphany.

The feast of the most holy Name of Jesus.

Saturday before Septuagesima Sunday.

Septuagesima Sunday, on which the canticle of the Lord, —*Alleluia*, ceases to be said.

Tuesday after Quinquagesima Sunday.

Ash-Wednesday, and the beginning of the fast of the most holy time of Lent.

Thursday before Passion Sunday.

The festival of the Seven Dolors of the most blessed Virgin Mary.

Saturday before Palm-Sunday.

Palm-Sunday, when our Lord Jesus Christ, according to the prophecy of Zachary, entered Jerusalem, sitting upon the foal of an ass, and was met by the multitude bearing palms.

Wednesday of Holy Week.

The Lord's Supper, when Christ Jesus, the day before He was crucified for our salvation, delivered to His disciples the mysteries of His body and blood to be celebrated.

Easter Sunday, before naming the day of the month.

On this day which the Lord has made, is the solemnity of solemnities, and our Passover; the Resurrection of our Saviour Jesus Christ according to the flesh.

Then are read the day of the month and the Martyrology of the following day.

Saturday before the Third Sunday after Easter.

The feast of the Patronage of St. Joseph.

Ascension Eve.

On Mount Olivet, the Ascension of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Whit-Sunday Eve.

The day of Pentecost, when the Holy Ghost came upon the disciples at Jerusalem in the shape of fiery tongues.

Saturday within the Octave of Whit-Sunday.

The feast of the most holy and indivisible Trinity.

Wednesday after the Octave of Whit-Sunday.

The feast of the most Sacred Body of Christ.

Saturday before the First Sunday of July.

The feast of the most Precious Blood of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Saturday before the Sunday within the Octave of the Assumption of the blessed Virgin Mary.

Of St. Joachim, father of the most blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God, whose birthday is mentioned on the 20th of March.

Saturday before the Sunday within the Octave of the Nativity of the blessed Virgin Mary.

The feast of the most holy Name of the blessed Virgin Mary, which Innocent XI. commanded to be celebrated on the Sunday within the Octave of the Nativity of the said blessed Virgin Mary, on account of the signal victory gained by the Christians over the Turks, who were menacing Vienna, in Austria.

Saturday before the Third Sunday of September.

The feast of the Seven Dolors of the most blessed Virgin Mary.

Saturday before the First Sunday of October.

The Solemnity of the Rosary of the most blessed Virgin Mary.

The following Movable Feasts have been granted to the dioceses of the United States by the Holy See.

Thursday after Ash-Wednesday.

The feast of the most holy Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Thursday after the First Sunday of Lent.

The feast of the holy Crown of Thorns of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Thursday after the Second Sunday of Lent.

The feast of the Spear and Nails of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Thursday after the Third Sunday of Lent.

The feast of the Five most holy Wounds of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Thursday after the Fourth Sunday of Lent.

The feast of the most Precious Blood of our Lord Jesus Christ.

On the Octave day of Corpus-Christi.

The feast of the most Sacred Heart of Jesus.

Saturday before the Third Sunday of October.

The feast of the Maternity of the blessed Virgin Mary.

Saturday before the Second Sunday of November.

The feast of the Patronage of the blessed Virgin Mary.

THE

Roman Martyrology;

ARRANGED FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR, ACCORDING TO THE NEW ORDER OF THE CALENDAR.

JANUARY.

The First Day of January.

THE Circumcision of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Octave of His Nativity.—At Rome, of St. Almachius, martyr, who, by the command of Alipius, governor of the city, was killed by the gladiators for saying: "To-day is the Octave of our Lord's birth; cease from worshiping idols, and abstain from unclean sacrifices."—At the same place, on the Appian way, the crowning with martyrdom of thirty holy soldiers, under the emperor Diocletian.—Also at Rome, of St. Martina, virgin, who, under the emperor Alexander, endured diverse kinds of torments, and being beheaded, obtained the palm of martyrdom. Her feast is kept on the

30th of this month.—At Spoleto, of St. Concordius, priest and martyr, who, in the time of the emperor Antoninus, was first beaten with clubs, then put to the torture, afterward almost starved in prison, where he was visited by an angel, and finally was killed with the sword.—The same day, of St. Magnus, martyr. —At Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, the demise of St. Basil, bishop, whose festival is principally kept on the 14th of June, the day on which he was ordained bishop.—In Africa, of St. Fulgentius, bishop of Ruspœ, who, during the persecution of the Vandals, for holding the Catholic faith and teaching an excellent doctrine, suffered much from the Arians, and was banished to Sardinia. Being at length permitted to return to his church, renowned for merit and eloquence, he ended his life by a holy death.—At Chieti, in Abruzzo, the birthday of St. Justin, bishop of that city, illustrious for holiness of life and miracles.—In the Lyonese territory, in the monastery of St. Claude, of St. Eugendus, abbot, whose life was eminent for virtues and miracles.—At Souvigny, of St. Odilo, abbot of Cluni, who was the first to prescribe that the commemoration of all the faithful departed should be made in his monasteries the next day after the feast of All Saints. This rite was afterwards received and approved by the universal

Church.—In Tuscany, on Mount Senario, of blessed Bonfilius, confessor, one of the seven founders of the Order of the Servants of the blessed Virgin Mary, who, having honored her devoutly, was by her suddenly called to heaven.—At Alexandria, the departure from this world of St. Euphrosyna, virgin, who, in her monastery, was renowned for the virtue of abstinence, and the gift of miracles.—And in other places, of many other holy martyrs, and confessors, and holy virgins.

Answer.—Thanks be to God.

N. B.—*The reading of the Martyrology is always terminated in this manner.*

The Second Day of January.

THE Octave of St. Stephen, the first martyr. —At Rome, the commemoration of many holy martyrs, who, contemning the edict of the emperor Diocletian, by which it was ordered that the sacred books should be delivered up, preferred to offer their bodies to the executioners than to give holy things to dogs.—At Antioch, the passion of blessed Isidore, bishop.—At Tomis, in Pontus, of three holy brothers, Argeus, Narcissus, and the youth Marcellinus.

This last, being taken among the new soldiers, and refusing to serve, was, under the emperor Licinius, beaten almost to death, and for a long while starved in prison. Being finally thrown into the sea, he finished his martyrdom; but his brothers were beheaded.—At Milan, of St. Martinian, bishop.—In Nitria, in Egypt, of blessed Isidore, bishop and confessor.—The same day, of St. Siridion, bishop.—In Thebais, of St. Macarius of Alexandria, abbot.

The Third Day of January.

THE Octave of St. John, apostle and evangelist.—At Rome, on the Appian way, the birthday of St. Anterus, pope, who suffered under Julius Maximinus, and was buried in the cemetery of Callistus.—The same day, of St. Peter, who was crucified at Aulane.—In Hellespont, of the holy martyrs Cyrinus, Primus and Theogenes.—At Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, of St. Gordius, centurion, in whose praise is extant a celebrated discourse, delivered by St. Basil the Great on the day of his festival.—In Cilicia, of the holy martyrs Zozimus, and the notary Athanasius.—Also of the Saints Theopemptus and Theonas, who, in the persecution of Diocletian, suffered an illustrious martyrdom.—At Padua,

of St. Daniel, martyr.—At Vienne, in France, of St. Florentius, bishop, who, in the reign of the emperor Gallienus, was sent into exile, and there consummated his martyrdom.—At Paris, of St. Genevieve, virgin, who, consecrated to God by St. Germanus, bishop of Auxerre, became famous for her admirable virtues and miracles.

The Fourth Day of January.

THE Octave of the Holy Innocents.—In Candia, the birthday of St. Titus, who was ordained bishop of that country by the apostle St. Paul. After having faithfully performed the duty of preaching, he reached the end of his blessed life, and was buried in the church of which he had been made a worthy minister by the holy apostle.—At Rome, of the holy martyrs Priscus, priest, Priscillian, cleric, and Benedicta, a religious woman, who, in the reign of the most wicked Julian, ended their martyrdom by the sword.—Also, at Rome, of blessed Dafrosa, wife of St. Flavian, martyr, who, after her husband had been killed, was first banished, and then beheaded, under the same Julian.—At Bologna, of the Saints Hermes, Aggœus, and Caius, martyrs, who suffered under the emperor Maximian.—At Adrumetum, in

Africa, the commemoration of St. Mavilus, martyr, who, in the persecution of the emperor Severus, being condemned by the most cruel president Scapula to be devoured by beasts, received the crown of martyrdom.—Also, in Africa, of the most renowned martyrs Aquilinus, Geminus, Eugenius, Marcian, Quinctus, Theodotus and Tryphon.—At Langres, of St. Gregory, bishop, renowned for miracles.—At Rheims, in France, of St. Rigobertus, bishop and confessor.

The Fifth Day of January.

THE vigil of the Epiphany of our Lord.—At Rome, of St. Telesphorus, pope, who, under Antoninus Pius, after many labors, underwent a glorious martyrdom for the confession of Christ.—In Egypt, the commemoration of many holy martyrs, who, in the persecution of Diocletian, were put to death in Thebais by various kinds of torments.—At Antioch, of St. Simeon, monk, who lived many years standing on a pillar, and was, for that reason, called Stylites, whose life and manners were wonderful.—In England, of St. Edward, king, illustrious by the virtue of chastity and the gift of miracles. His feast, by order of Pope Innocent XI., is celebrated on the 13th of October, when

his sacred body was translated.—At Alexandria, of St. Syncletica, whose noble deeds have been recorded by St. Athanasius.—At Rome, of St. Emiliana, virgin, aunt of pope St. Gregory. Being called to God by her sister Tharsilla, who had preceded her, she departed for heaven on this day.—The same day, of St. Apollinaris, virgin.

The Sixth Day of January.

THE Epiphany of our Lord.—In the diocese of Rheims, the passion of St. Macra, virgin, who, in the persecution of Diocletian, by the command of the governor Rictiovarus, being cast into the fire without being injured, and having afterwards her breasts cut off, was imprisoned in a loathsome dungeon, rolled upon broken earthen ware and burning coals, and at length, in prayer, went to our Lord.—In Africa, the commemoration of many holy martyrs, who, in the persecution of Severus, were tied to a stake and consumed by fire.—At Rennes, in France, of St. Melanius, bishop and confessor, who, after performing numberless prodigies, and with his eyes constantly fixed on heaven, gloriously departed out of this world.—At Florence, of St. Andrew Corsini, a Florentine Carmelite and bishop of Fiesoli, who, be-

ing celebrated for miracles, was ranked among the Saints by Urban VIII. His festival is kept on the 4th of February.—At Geris, in Egypt, of St. Nilammon, anchoret, who, whilst he was carried to a bishopric against his will, gave up his soul to God in prayer.

The Seventh Day of January.

THE bringing back of the Child Jesus from Egypt.—The same day, the birthday of blessed Lucian, priest of the church of Antioch and martyr, who was distinguished for his learning and eloquence. He suffered at Nicomedia for the confession of Christ, in the persecution of Galerius Maximian, and was buried at Helenopolis, in Bithynia. His praises have been proclaimed by St. John Chrysostom.—At Antioch, of St. Clerus, deacon, who, having made a glorious confession, was seven times tortured, a long while macerated in prison, and at length ended his martyrdom by being beheaded.—In the city of Heraclea, of the holy martyrs Felix and Januarius.—The same day, of St. Julian, martyr.—In Denmark, of St. Canute, king and martyr. His feast is celebrated on the 19th of this month.—At Pavia, of St. Crispin, bishop and confessor.—In Dacia, of St.

Nicetas, bishop, who, by preaching the Gospel to fierce and barbarous nations, made them humane and meek.—In Egypt, of St. Theodore, a saintly monk, who flourished in the time of Constantine the Great. He is mentioned by St. Athanasius, in the Life of St. Antony.—At Barcelona, of St. Raymond of Pennafort, of the Order of Preachers, renowned for sanctity and learning. His festival is kept on the 23d of this month. (In the United States on the 6th of February.)

The Eighth Day of January.

AT Beauvais, in France, of the holy martyrs Lucian, priest, Maximian and Julian. The last two were killed with the sword by the persecutors; but blessed Lucian, who had come to France with St. Denis, not fearing, after the slaughter of his companions, to confess the name of Christ openly, received the same sentence of death.—Also, of St. Eugenian, martyr.—In Lybia, of the holy martyrs Theophilus, deacon, and Helladius, who, having their bodies first lacerated, then pierced with sharp pieces of earthen-ware, and lastly, thrown into the fire, rendered their souls to God.—At Venice, the demise of blessed Lawrence Justi-

nian, confessor, first patriarch of that city, who, being eminent for learning, and abundantly filled with the heavenly gifts of divine wisdom, was ranked among the Saints by Alexander VIII. He is again mentioned on the 5th of September.—At Hierapolis, in Asia, of St. Apollinaris, bishop, who was conspicuous for sanctity and learning, under Marcus Antoninus Verus.—At Naples, in Campania, the birthday of St. Severin, bishop, brother to blessed Victorinus, martyr, who, after working many miracles, full of holiness, went to rest.—At Pavia, of St. Maximus, bishop and confessor.—At Metz, of St. Patiens, bishop.—The same day, among the inhabitants of Noricum (now Austria), of St. Severin, abbot, who propagated the Gospel in that country, and is called the apostle of that nation. His body was, by divine power, carried to Lucullanum, near Naples, and thence translated to the monastery of St. Severin.

The Ninth Day of January.

AT Antioch, in the reign of Diocletian and Maximian, the birthday of the Saints Julian, martyr, and Basilissa, his virgin wife. She, having kept virginity with her husband, ended her days in peace. But Julian, after the

death by fire of a multitude of priests and ministers of the Church of Christ, who, driven by the atrocity of the persecution, had fled to them, was, by the command of the president Marcian, tormented in many ways and executed. With him suffered Antony, a priest, and Anastasius, raised from the dead, and made partaker of the grace of Christ, by Julian; also, Celsus, a boy, with his mother Marcionilla, seven brothers, and many others.—In Mauritania Cæsariensis (now Algeria), of St. Marciana, virgin, who, being delivered to the beasts, consummated her martyrdom.—At Smyrna, of the holy martyrs Vitalis, Revocatus, and Fortunatus.—In Africa, of the holy martyrs Epictetus, Jucundus, Secundus, Vitalis, Felix, and seven others.—At Sebaste, in Armenia, of St. Peter, bishop, brother to St. Basil the Great.—At Ancona, of St. Marcellinus, bishop, who, as St. Gregory relates, miraculously delivered that city from conflagration.

The Tenth Day of January.

IN Cyprus, of blessed Nicanor, one of the first seven deacons, a man of admirable faith and virtue, who was most gloriously crowned.—At Rome, of St. Agatho, pope, who, after having

shone by his sanctity and learning, rested in peace.—At Bourges, in Aquitaine, of St. William, archbishop and confessor, renowned for miracles and virtues, who was canonized by Honorius III. — At Milan, of St. John the Good, bishop and confessor.—In Thebais, the birthday of St. Paul, the first hermit, who, from the sixteenth year of his age to the one hundred and thirteenth, remained alone in the desert. His soul was seen by St. Antony carried by angels among the choirs of the apostles and prophets. His feast is celebrated on the 15th of this month.—At Constantinople, of St. Marcian, priest.—In the monastery of Cusani, the birthday of St. Peter Urseolus (Orsini), confessor, previously Doge of Venice, and afterwards monk of the Order of St. Benedict, renowned for piety and miracles. He is commemorated on the 14th of this month.

The Eleventh Day of January.

AT Rome, the birthday of St. Hyginus, pope, who suffered a glorious martyrdom in the persecution of Antoninus.—In Africa, of blessed Salvius, martyr, on whose birthday St. Augustine preached to the people of Carthage.—At Alexandria, of the holy martyrs Peter, Seve-

rus, and Leucius.—At Fermo, in the Marches, of St. Alexander, bishop and martyr.—At Amiens, of Saint Salvius, bishop and martyr.—At Brindisi, of St. Leucius, bishop and confessor.—In Cappadocia, in a village called Magariassum, of St. Theodosius, abbot, who, after great sufferings endured for the Catholic faith, finally rested in peace.—In Thebais, of St. Palæmon, abbot, who was the teacher of St. Pachomius.—At Suppentonia, near Mount Soractes, of St. Anastasius, monk, and his companions, who, being called from heaven, departed for the kingdom of God.—At Pavia, of St. Honorata, virgin.

The Twelfth Day of January.

AT Rome, of St. Tatiana, martyr, who, under the emperor Alexander, had her flesh torn with hooks and combs, was thrown to the beasts and cast into the fire, but, having received no hurt, was lastly struck with the sword, and thus went to heaven.—In Achaia, of St. Satyrus, martyr. As he passed before an idol, and blew upon it, making the sign of the cross on his forehead, the idol immediately fell to the ground; for this cause he was beheaded.—The same day, of St. Arcadius, martyr, illustrious by his noble extraction and miracles.—In Afri-

ca, of the holy martyrs Zoticus, Rogatus, Modestus, Castulus, and of forty soldiers gloriously crowned.—At Constantinople, of the Saints Tygrius, priest, and Eutropius, reader, who suffered in the time of the emperor Arcadius.—At Tivoli, of St. Zoticus, martyr.—At Ephesus, the passion of forty-two holy monks, who, for the worship of sacred pictures, after being most cruelly tormented, endured martyrdom under Constantine Copronymus.—At Ravenna, of St. John, bishop and confessor.—At Verona, of St. Probus, bishop.—In England, of St. Benedict, abbot and confessor.

The Thirteenth Day of January.

THE Octave of the Epiphany of Our Lord.—At Rome, on the Lavican road, the crowning of forty holy soldiers,—a reward they merited by confessing the true faith, under the Emperor Gallienus.—In Sardinia, of St. Potitus, martyr, who, having suffered much under the Emperor Antoninus and the Governor Gelasius, was at last martyred by the sword.—At Singidonum (now Belgrade), in Upper Mœsia, of the holy martyrs Hermylus and Stratonicus, who, after severe torments, were drowned in the river Ister (Danube), under the Emperor Lici-

nius.—At Cordova, of the holy martyrs Gumesindus, priest, and Servideus, monk.—At Poitiers, in France, the birthday of Saint Hilary, bishop and confessor, who, for the Catholic faith, which he courageously defended, was banished four years in Phrygia, where, among other miracles, he raised a man from the dead. His festival, however, is celebrated on the 14th of this month.—At Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, of Saint Leontius, bishop, who, under Licinius, strongly opposed the Gentiles, and, under Constantine, the Arians.—At Treves, of St. Agritius, bishop. —In the monastery of Verzy, of St. Viventius, confessor.—At Amasea, in Pontus, of St. Glaphyra, virgin.—At Milan, in the monastery of St. Martha, of blessed Veronica of Binasco, virgin, of the Order of St. Augustine.

The Fourteenth Day of January.

OF St. Hilary, bishop of Poitiers and confessor, who went to heaven on the thirteenth day of this month.—At Nola, in Campania, the birthday of St. Felix, priest, who, (as is related by bishop St. Paulinus,) after being subjected to torments by the persecutors, was cast into prison and laid bound on snail shells and broken earthen-ware. In the night, however, he was loosened and delivered by an angel.

After the persecution had ceased, he converted many to the faith of Christ by his examples and teaching, and renowned for miracles, rested in peace.—In Judæa, of St. Malachy, prophet.—On Mount Sinai, of thirty-eight holy monks, killed by the Saracens for the faith of Christ.—In Egypt, in the district of Raithy, of forty-three holy monks, who were put to death by the Blemmians, for the Christian religion.—At Milan, of St. Datius, bishop and confessor, mentioned by pope St. Gregory.—In Africa, of St. Euphrasius, bishop.—In Syria, of St. Julian Sabas, the Elder, who, in the time of the emperor Valens, restored at Antioch, by the power of miracles, the Catholic faith, which was almost destroyed in that city.—At Neocæsarea, in Pontus, of St. Macrina, disciple of St. Gregory Thaumaturgus, and grandmother of Saint Basil, who was brought up by her in the Christian faith.

The Fifteenth Day of January.

OF St. Paul, the first hermit, who was translated among the hosts of the blessed on the tenth of this month.—In the diocese of Angers, of St. Maur, abbot, disciple of St. Benedict, who was instructed by him from his infancy, and

showed that he had profited by his lessons. For among other miracles which he wrought whilst with him, there is one almost unheard of since St. Peter, namely: his walking on the water. Being sent to France by St. Benedict, he built a celebrated monastery, over which he presided forty years, and after performing glorious miracles, rested in peace.—In Judæa, of the holy prophets Habacuc and Michæas, whose bodies were found by divine revelation in the days of Theodosius the Elder.—At Anagni, of St. Secundina, virgin and martyr, who suffered under the emperor Decius.—At Cagliari, in Sardinia, of St. Ephisius, martyr, who, in the persecution of Diocletian, under the judge Flavian, having, by the assistance of God, overcome many torments, was beheaded and ascended to heaven.—At Nola, in Campania, of St. Maximus, bishop.—At Clermont, in Auvergne, of St. Bonitus, bishop and confessor. In Egypt, of St. Macarius, abbot, disciple of St. Antony, very celebrated for his life and miracles.—Also, of blessed Isidore, renowned for holiness of life, faith and miracles.—At Rome, of St. John Calybita, who, for some time, lived unknown to his parents under the paternal roof, and subsequently, in a hut in an island of the Tiber. Having been recognized by them at his death, he was

buried on the same spot where he wrought miracles, and where a church was afterwards erected in his honor.

The Sixteenth Day of January.

AT Rome, on the Salarian way, the birth-day of St. Marcellus, pope and martyr, who, for the confession of the Catholic faith, was, by the command of the tyrant Maxentius, first beaten with clubs, then sent to take care of animals with a guard to watch him. In this servile office, dressed in hair-cloth, he departed this life.—At Morocco, in Africa, the passion of the holy martyrs of the Order of Minorites, Berard, Peter, Accursius, Adjutus and Otto.—At Arles, of St. Honoratus, bishop and confessor, whose life was renowned for learning and miracles.—At Oderzo, of St. Titian, bishop and confessor.—At Rhinocolura, in Egypt, of St. Melas, bishop, who, after suffering exile and other painful trials for the Catholic faith, under the emperor Valens, rested in peace.—At Fundi, in Campania, of St. Honoratus, abbot, mentioned by pope St. Gregory.—In the monastery of Péronne, of St. Fursey, confessor.—At Rome, of St. Priscilla, who devoted herself and her goods to the service of the martyrs.

The Seventeenth Day of January.

IN Thebais, of St. Antony, abbot, who was the father of many monks, and most celebrated for his life and miracles. St. Athanasius has written a detailed account of his virtuous deeds. His sacred body was found by divine revelation, under the emperor Justinian, and brought to Alexandria, where it was buried in the church of St. John the Baptist.—At Langres, of the Saints Speusippus, Eleusippus, and Meleusippus, born at one birth, who were crowned with martyrdom, together with their grandmother Leonilla, in the reign of the emperor Marcus Aurelius.—At Rome, the finding of the holy martyrs Diodorus, priest, Marian, deacon, and their companions, who, under pope St. Stephen, whilst they were commemorating the birthdays of the martyrs in a sandpit, the entrance of the cave being closed by the persecutors, and the vault over them broken down, themselves obtained the palm of martyrdom.—At Bourges, the demise of St. Sulpicius, surnamed Pius, whose life and precious death are adorned with glorious miracles.—At Rome, in the monastery of St. Andrew, of the blessed monks Antony, Merulus, and John, of whom pope St. Gregory speaks in his writings.

The Eighteenth Day of January.

THE Chair of the apostle St. Peter, in which he first sat at Rome.—In the same place, the passion of St. Prisca, virgin and martyr, who, under the emperor Claudius, after undergoing many torments, received the crown of martyrdom.—In Pontus, the birthday of the holy martyrs Moseus and Ammonius, soldiers, who were first condemned to work in the metal mines, and then cast into the fire.—In the same country, of St. Athenogenes, an aged divine, who, on the point of enduring martyrdom by fire, joyfully sang a hymn, which he left in writing to his disciples.—At Tours, in France, of St. Volusian, bishop, who was made captive by the Goths, and in exile gave up his soul to God.—In the same place, of St. Leobardus, anchoret, a man of wonderful abstinence and humility.—In Britanny, of St. Deicola, abbot, disciple of St. Columban.—At Como, of St. Liberata, virgin.

The Nineteenth Day of January.

OF St. Canute, king and martyr, whose birthday is mentioned on the 7th of this month. —At Rome, on the Cornelian road, of the holy

martyrs Marius and Martha his wife, with their sons Audifax and Abachum, noble Persians, who came to Rome, through devotion, in the time of the emperor Claudius. After they had all been beaten with sticks, racked, tormented with fire, lacerated with iron hooks, and endured the cutting off of their hands, Martha was put to death in the place called Nympha ; the others were beheaded and their bodies burned.—At Smyrna, the birthday of blessed Germanicus, martyr, who, in the bloom of youth, under Marcus Antoninus and Lucius Aurelius, being strengthened by the grace of God, and banishing all fear, provoked the beast which, by order of the judge, was to devour him. Being ground by its teeth, he deserved to be incorporated into the true bread of life, Christ Jesus, for whom he died.—In Africa, of the holy martyrs Paul, Gerontius, Januarius, Saturninus, Successus, Julius, Catus, Pia, and Germana.—At Spoleto, the passion of St. Pontian, martyr, in the days of the emperor Antoninus, who, for Christ, was barbarously scourged by the command of the judge Fabian, and then compelled to walk barefooted on burning coals. Having received no injury from the fire, he was racked, had his body torn with iron hooks, and thus bleeding, was thrown into a dungeon, where he was consoled by the visit of an angel.

He was next exposed to the lions, had hot lead poured over him, and finally died by the sword. —At Lodi, of St. Bassian, bishop and confessor, who, together with St. Ambrose, courageously combated the heretics.—At Worcester, in England, of St. Wulstan, bishop and confessor, conspicuous for merits and miracles. He was ranked among the Saints by Innocent III.

The Twentieth Day of January.

AT Rome, the birthday of St. Fabian, pope, who suffered martyrdom in the time of Decius, and was buried in the cemetery of Callistus. —In the same place, in the catacombs, of St. Sebastian, martyr, who, under the emperor Diocletian, being commander of the first cohort, was, for professing Christianity, tied in the middle of the camp, shot with arrows by the soldiers, and lastly, struck with clubs, until he expired.—At Nice, in Bythinia, of St. Neophytus, martyr, who, in the fifteenth year of his age, was whipped, cast into a furnace, and exposed to wild beasts ; as he remained uninjured, and constantly confessed the faith of Christ, he was at last killed with the sword.—At Cesena, of St. Maurus, bishop, renowned for virtues and

miracles.—In Palestine, the birthday of Saint Euthymius, abbot, who, in the time of the emperor Marcian, adorned the Church by his zeal for Catholic discipline, and the gift of miracles.

The Twenty-First Day of January.

AT Rome, the passion of St. Agnes, virgin, who, under Symphronius, governor of the city, was thrown into the fire, but it being extinguished by her prayers, she was struck with the sword. Of her, St. Jerome writes thus: "Agnes is praised in the writings and by the tongues of all nations, especially in the churches. She was superior to her age, conquered the tyrant, and consecrated her chastity by martyrdom."—At Athens, the birthday of St. Publius, bishop, who, after St. Denis the Areopagite, governed worthily the Church of Athens, and being renowned for virtue and learning, was gloriously crowned for having borne testimony to Christ.—At Tarragona, in Spain, of the holy martyrs Fructuosus, bishop, Augurius and Eulogius, deacons, who, in the time of Gallienus, were first thrown into prison, then into the fire, where their bonds being burnt, they extended their arms in the form of

a cross, and breathing a prayer, consummated their martyrdom. On their anniversary, St. Augustine delivered a sermon to the people.—At Troyes, of St. Patroclus, martyr, who, under the emperor Aurelian, deserved the crown of martyrdom.—In France, in the monastery of Eu, of St. Meinard, hermit, who was killed by robbers.—At Pavia, of Saint Epiphanius, bishop and confessor.

The Twenty-Second Day of January.

AT Valencia, in Spain, of St. Vincent, deacon and martyr, who, under the most wicked governor Dacian, after suffering imprisonment, hunger, the torture, the disjointing of his limbs; after being burned with heated plates of metal and on the gridiron, and tormented in other ways, took his flight to heaven, there to receive the reward of martyrdom. His noble triumph and sufferings have been beautifully described in verse by Prudentius, and highly eulogized by St. Augustine and pope St. Leo.—At Rome, at Aquæ Salviæ, of St. Anastasius, a Persian monk, who, after suffering much at Cæsarea, in Palestine, from imprisonment, stripes and fetters, had to bear many afflictions on the part of Chosroes, king of Per-

sia, who caused him to be beheaded. He had sent before him to martyrdom seventy of his companions, who were precipitated into rivers. His head was brought to Rome together with his venerable likeness, by the sight of which the devils were expelled, and diseases cured, as is attested by the Acts of the second council of Nice.—At Embrun, in France, of the holy martyrs, Vincent, Orontius, and Victor, who were crowned with martyrdom in the persecution of Diocletian.—At Novara, of St. Gaudentius, bishop and confessor.—At Sora, of Saint Dominic, abbot, renowned for miracles.

The Twenty-Third Day of January.

(*In the U. S.*) The Espousals of the Blessed Virgin Mary with St. Joseph.)—At Barcelona, of St. Raymond of Pennafort. His birthday is commemorated on the 7th of January.—At Rome, of St. Emerentiana, virgin and martyr, who being only a catechumen, whilst praying at the tomb of St. Agnes, whose foster-sister she had been, was stoned to death by the Gentiles.—At Philippi, in Macedonia, of St. Parmenas, one of the first seven deacons, who by the grace of God faithfully discharging the office of preaching committed to him, obtained

the glory of martyrdom under Trajan.—At Cæsarea, in Mauritania (Morocco), of the holy martyrs Severian, and Aquila his wife, who were consumed by fire.—At Antinous, a city of Egypt, of St. Aselas, martyr, who after various torments, being thrown into a river, gave up his precious soul to God.—At Ancyra, in Galatia, of St. Clement, bishop, who after having oftentimes endured torments, finally completed his martyrdom under Diocletian.—In the same place, of St. Agathangelus, who suffered on the same day, under the governor Lucius.—At Alexandria, of St. John the Almoner, bishop of that city, most celebrated for his charity towards the poor.—At Toledo, of St. Ildefonsus, bishop, who on account of his great purity of life, and his vindication of the virginity of the Mother of God against the heretics who impugned it, received from her a brilliant white vestment, and being renowned for sanctity was called to heaven.—In the province of Valeria, of St. Martyrius, monk, mentioned by pope St. Gregory.

The Twenty-Fourth Day of January.

THE birthday of St. Timothy, disciple of the Apostle St. Paul, who was ordained by him bishop of Ephesus, and having sustained many combats for Christ, was stoned for reprehend-

ing those who offered sacrifices to Diana, and shortly after fell asleep in the Lord.—At Antioch, of St. Babylas, bishop, who, in the persecution of Decius, after having frequently glorified God by his sufferings and torments, ended his holy life in chains, with which he ordered his body to be buried. Three boys whom he had instructed in the faith of Christ, Urbanus, Prilidian, Epolonius, are said to have suffered with him.—At Neocæsarea, of the holy martyrs Mardonius, Musonius, Eugenius, and Metellus, who were all burned to death, and their remains thrown into the river.—At Foligno, of St. Felician, ordained bishop of that city by pope Victor. After many labors, he was crowned with martyrdom in extreme old age, under Decius.—Also, of the holy martyrs Thyrsus and Projectus.—At Bologna, of St. Zamas, the first bishop of that city, who was consecrated by St. Denis, Roman pontiff, and there wonderfully propagated the Christian faith.—Also, of blessed Suranus, abbot, who flourished in the time of the Lombards.

The Twenty-Fifth Day of January.

THE conversion of St. Paul the Apostle, which happened the second year after the Ascension of our Lord.—At Damascus, the

birthday of St. Ananias, who baptized the said apostle. After he had preached the Gospel at Damascus, Eleutheropolis, and elsewhere, he was scourged under the judge Licinius, had his flesh torn, and lastly being overwhelmed with stones, ended his martyrdom. At Antioch, of the holy martyrs Juventinus and Maximus, who, under Julian the Apostate, were crowned with martyrdom. On their birthday, St. John Chrysostom preached a sermon to the people.—At Clermont, in Auvergne, of the Saints Projectus, bishop, and Marinus, a man of God, who were murdered by the notables of that city.—Also, of the holy martyrs Donatus, Sabinus, and Agape.—At Tomis, in Scythia, of St. Bretannion, bishop, who by his great sanctity, and his zeal for the Catholic faith, shone in the Church, under the Arian emperor Valens, whom he opposed with fortitude.—At Arras, in France, of St. Poppo, abbot, renowned for miracles.

The Twenty-Sixth Day of January.

AT Smyrna, the birthday of St. Polycarp, who being the disciple of the Apostle St. John, and ordained by him bishop of that cit , was the Primate of all Asia. Afterwards, under

Marcus Antoninus and Lucius Aurelius Commodus, whilst the proconsul was sitting in judgment, and all the people in the amphitheatre were vociferating against him, he was cast into the fire. But as he received no injury from it, he was transpierced with a sword, and thus received the crown of martyrdom. With him suffered in the same city twelve others from Philadelphia.—At Hippo Regius, in Africa, of the Saints Theogenes, bishop, and thirty-six others, who in the persecution of Valerian, contemning temporal death, obtained the crown of eternal life.—At Bethlehem of Juda, the demise of St. Paula, widow, mother of St. Eustochium, virgin of Christ, who being descended from a noble line of senators, forsook the world, distributed her goods to the poor, and retired to the crib of our Lord, where, adorned with many virtues, and crowned with a long martyrdom, she departed for the kingdom of heaven. Her admirable life was written by St. Jerome. —In the diocese of Paris, of St. Bathildis, queen, illustrious by her sanctity and glorious miracles.

The Twenty-Seventh Day of January.

AT Constantinople, of St. John, bishop, surnamed Chrysostom on account of the gold vein of his eloquence, who promoted greatly

the interests of the Christian religion by his preaching and exemplary life, and after many toils, closed his life in banishment. His sacred body was brought to Constantinople on this day, in the reign of Theodosius the Younger; it was afterwards translated to Rome, and placed in the basilica of the Prince of the Apostles.—At Sora, of St. Julian, martyr, who being arrested in the persecution of Antoninus, was beheaded, because a temple of idols had fallen to the ground whilst he was tortured. Thus did he win the crown of martyrdom.—In Africa, of St. Avitus, martyr.—In the same country, of the holy martyrs, Datius, Reatrus, and their companions, who suffered in the persecution of the Vandals.—Also, of the Saints Dativus, Julian, Vincent, and twenty-seven others, martyrs.—At Rome, of St. Vitalian, pope.—At Le Mans, the demise of St. Julian, the first bishop of that city, who was sent thither by St. Peter to preach the Gospel.—In the monastery of Bobacum, of St. Maur, abbot.—At Brixen, of St. Angela Merici, virgin, foundress of the Order of the Nuns of St. Ursula, whose principal function is to direct young females in the ways of the Lord. Pius VII. permitted her feast to be celebrated on the 31st of May. (*Pius IX. has made it obligatory.*)

The Twenty-fourth Day of January.

AT Rome, the second hour of St Agnes.—In the same place of St Flavian, martyr, who suffered under Diocletian.—At Apollonia, in the holy martyrs Thyrsus, Leucius, and Callinicus, who, in the time of the emperor Decius, were made to undergo various torments. The first and last consummated their martyrdom by having their heads struck off, the second being called by a heavenly voice, breathed his last.—In Thebais, of the holy martyrs Eusebius and his companions, who, in the time of Diocletian, obtained the palm of martyrdom.—At Alexandria, the commemoration of many holy martyrs, who on one day, whilst they were at Mass in the church, were put to death in diverse manners by the barbarous Arabian general Aldon, at the Lycus, bishop of the same city, a most celebrated defender of the Catholic faith, who, being illustrious by his learning and sanctity, rested in peace.—At Saragossa, in St. Valerius, bishop.—At Cuenca, in Spain, the birthday of St Julian, bishop, who, governing the people of the Church on the pure and shining law given by the word of his lands, renowned for miracles, rested in peace.—In the monastery of Ebesme, the decease of St. John,

priest, a man of God.—In Palestine, of St. James, hermit, who having fallen from the faith, hid himself a long time in a sepulchre doing penance, and being celebrated for miracles departed for heaven.

The Twenty-Ninth Day of January.

AT Lyons, in France, of St. Francis of Sales, bishop of Geneva, confessor, who is mentioned on the 28th of December.—At Rome, on the Nomentan road, the birthday of the holy martyrs Papias and Maurus, soldiers, in the days of the emperor Diocletian. At their first confession of Christ, they had their mouths bruised with stones, by order of Laodicius, prefect of the city, and were thrown into prison. Afterwards they were struck with sticks, and lastly with leaded whips until they expired.—At Perugia, of St. Constantius, bishop and martyr, who together with his companions, under the emperor Marcus Aurelius, received the crown of martyrdom for the defence of the faith.—At Edessa, in Syria, of the holy martyrs Sarbelius and Barbea, his sister, who were baptized by the blessed bishop Barsimæus, and crowned with martyrdom in the persecution of Trajan, under the governor Lysias.—In the

ST. ALBERT'S COLLEGE LIBRARY

territory of Troyes, of St. Sabinian, martyr, who by the command of the emperor Aurelian, was beheaded for the faith of Christ.—At Milan, of St. Aquilinus, priest, who being thrust through the throat with a sword by the Arians, was crowned with martyrdom.—At Treves, the demise of blessed Valerius, bishop, disciple of the apostle St. Peter. At Bourges, of St. Sulpicius Severus, bishop, distinguished by his virtues and erudition.

The Thirtieth Day of January.

AT Rome, of St. Martina, virgin and martyr, who is commemorated on the first day of this month.—At Antioch, the passion of blessed Hippolytus, priest, who was for a short time deceived by the Novatian schismatics, but being converted by the grace of Christ, he returned to the unity of the Church, for which and in which he afterwards underwent a glorious martyrdom. For, being asked by the schismatics which was the better side, he execrated the doctrine of Novatus, and affirming that that faith ought to be held which the Chair of Peter taught, he presented his neck to the executioners.—In Africa, the passion of the holy martyrs Felician, Philappian, and one hundred

and twenty-four others.—At Edessa, in Syria, of St. Barsimæus, bishop, who having converted many Gentiles to the faith, and sent them before him to be crowned, under Trajan followed them with the palm of martyrdom.—In the same place, of St. Barsen, bishop, renowned for the gift of healing diseases, who, for the Catholic faith, being banished by the Arian emperor Valens into the remotest parts of that country, there ended his days.—Also, of blessed Alexander, a man of venerable aspect and advanced age, who apprehended in the persecution of Decius, after gloriously and repeatedly confessing the faith, gave up his soul to God in the midst of torments.—At Jerusalem, the birthday of St. Matthias, bishop, of whom wonders and actions full of faith are related. Having endured many trials for Christ under Adrian, he finally rested in peace.—At Rome, of St. Felix, pope, who labored much for the Catholic faith.—At Pavia, of St. Armentarius, bishop and confessor.—In the monastery of Maubeuge, in Hainaut, of St. Aldegundes, virgin, in the time of king Dagobert.—At Milan, of St. Savina, a most religious woman, who slept in the Lord whilst praying at the tomb of the holy martyrs Nabor and Felix.—At Viterbo, of St. Hyacintha de Mariscotti, virgin, nun of the third Order of St. Francis, distinguished by the virtues of

penance and charity, who was inscribed among the Blessed by Benedict XIII., and among the Saints by Pius VII.

The Thirty-First Day of January.

AT Barcelona, in Spain, of St. Peter Nolasco, confessor, who slept in the Lord on the 25th of December.—At Rome, on the road to Ostia, of the holy martyrs Cyrus and John, who, after many torments borne for the confession of Christ, were beheaded.—At Alexandria, the birthday of St. Metran, martyr, who, under the emperor Decius, because he would not, at the bidding of the Pagans, utter blasphemous words, had his body all bruised with blows, his face and eyes pierced with sharp-pointed reeds, and being thrust out of the city, was overwhelmed with stones and killed.—In the same place, of the holy martyrs Saturninus, Thyrsus and Victor.—In the same city, of the holy martyrs Tharsicius, Zoticus, Cyriacus, and their companions.—At Cyzicum, in Hellespont, of St. Triphenes, martyr, who having overcome various torments, was finally killed by a bull, and thus merited the palm of martyrdom.—At Modena, of St. Geminian, bishop, illustrious by glorious miracles.—In the province of Milan,

of St. Julius, priest and confessor, in the reign of the Emperor Theodosius.—At Rome, of St. Marcella, widow, whose magnificent praises are recorded by St. Jerome.—In the same place, of blessed Louisa Albertonia, a Roman widow, of the third Order of St. Francis, distinguished by her virtues.—The same day, the translation of St. Mark, evangelist, when his sacred body was brought from the city of Alexandria in Egypt, then occupied by barbarians, to Venice, and there with the greatest honors placed in the large church dedicated under his invocation.

FEBRUARY.

The First Day of February.

THE birthday of St. Ignatius, bishop and martyr, who, the third after the apostle St. Peter, governed the church of Antioch. Being condemned to the beasts in the persecution of Trajan, he was by that emperor sent bound to Rome, where in the presence of the senate, he was first subjected to the most horrible torments, then delivered to the lions, which tore his flesh with their teeth, and thus was made a sacrifice to Christ.—At Smyrna, of St. Pionius, priest and martyr, who, after writing apologies for the Catholic faith, after suffering imprisonment in a loathsome dungeon, where by his exhortations he strengthened for martyrdom many of his brethren, after enduring excruciating pains, being pierced with nails and laid on a hot fire, ended his life happily for Christ. With him suffered fifteen others.—At Ravenna, of St. Severus, bishop, whose great virtues

deserved that he should be chosen by the sign of a dove.—At Troyes, in France, of St. Paul, bishop, whose life was eminent for virtues, and whose precious death was illustrated by miracles.—The same day, of St. Ephrem, deacon of the church of Edessa, who after many labors sustained for the faith of Christ, renowned for holiness and learning, under the emperor Valens went to rest in the Lord.—In Ireland, of St. Bridget, virgin, who, touching the wood of an altar in testimony of her virginity, caused it to become green forthwith.—At Castel-Fiorentino, in Tuscany, of blessed Veridiana, virgin, a recluse of the Order of Vallisumbrosa.

The Second Day of February.

THE Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, called by the Greeks *Hypapante* (meeting) of the Lord.—At Rome, on the Salarian road, the passion of St. Apronian, notary. Whilst he was yet a Gentile, and was bringing St. Sisinius out of prison, to present him before the governor Laodicius, hearing a voice from heaven, saying: "Come ye, the blessed of my Father; possess the kingdom prepared for you from the beginning of the world," he believed, was baptized, and after confessing our Lord,

received a sentence of death.—Also, at Rome, of the holy martyrs Fortunatus, Felician, Firmus and Candidus.—At Cæsarea, in Palestine, of St. Cornelius, centurion, whom the blessed Apostle Peter baptized, and raised to the episcopal dignity in that city.—At Orleans, of St. Flosculus, bishop.—At Canterbury, in England, the birthday of St. Lawrence, bishop, who governed that church after St. Augustine, and converted the king himself to the faith.

The Third Day of February.

AT Sebaste, in Armenia, the passion of St. Blasius, bishop and martyr, who after working many miracles, was, under the governor Agricolaus, scourged a long time, suspended on a tree on which his flesh was lacerated with iron combs, afterwards imprisoned in a dark dungeon, thrown into a lake from which he came out safe, and finally, by order of the same judge, was beheaded with two boys. Before him, seven women who were gathering the drops of his blood, whilst he was tortured, being recognized to be Christians, after undergoing severe torments, were killed by the sword.—In Africa, of St. Celerinus, deacon, who was kept nineteen days in prison loaded

with fetters, and confessed Christ gloriously in the midst of afflictions. By overcoming the enemy with invincible constancy, he showed to others the road to victory.—Also, of the holy martyrs Laurentinus, his paternal uncle, Ignatius, his maternal uncle, and Celerina, his grandmother, who had been previously crowned with martyrdom. There is extant an epistle of St. Cyprian containing a glorious eulogy of them all.—In the same country, of the holy martyrs Felix, Symphronius, Hippolytus, and their companions.—In the town of Gap, of the holy bishops Tigides and Remedius.—At Lyons, of the Saints Lupicinus and Felix, also bishops.—The same day, of St. Anscharius, bishop of Bremen, who converted the Swedes and Danes to the faith of Christ.

The Fourth Day of February.

AT Florence, of St. Andrew Corsini, bishop of Fiesoli, whose birthday is commemorated on the 6th of January.—At Rome, of St. Eutychius, martyr, who endured a glorious martyrdom, and was buried in the cemetery of Callistus. Pope St. Damasus adorned his tomb with verses.—At Fossombrone, of the holy martyrs Aquilinus, Geminus, Gelasius, Magnus and

Donatus.—At Thmuis, in Egypt, the passion of blessed Philæas, bishop of that city, and of Philoromus, military tribune, who, in the persecution of Diocletian, rejecting the exhortations of their relations and friends that would persuade them to spare themselves, offered themselves to death, and so merited immortal palms from God. With them was crowned with martyrdom a numberless multitude of the faithful of the same place, who followed the example of their pastor.—The same day of St. Rembert, bishop of Bremen.—At Troyes, of St. Aventin, confessor.—At Pelusium, in Egypt, of St. Isidore, monk, renowned for merit and learning.—The same day, of St. Gilbert, confessor.—In the town of Amatrice, in the diocese of Rieti, the decease of St. Joseph of Leonissa, of the Order of Minorite Capuchins, who having suffered many afflictions from the Mahometans, and become celebrated for his apostolical labors and miracles, was placed on the list of holy confessors by the Sovereign Pontiff Benedict XIV.

The Fifth Day of February.

AT Catana, in Sicily, the birthday of St. Agatha, virgin, and martyr, who in the reign of the emperor Decius, under the judge

Quinctian, after being buffeted, imprisoned, tortured, racked, rolled on pieces of earthen ware and burning coals; after having her breasts cut off, consummated her sacrifice in prison whilst engaged in prayer.—In Pontus, the commemoration of many holy martyrs, some of whom, in the persecution of Maximian, had melted lead poured over them, others had sharp-pointed reeds thrust under their nails, and were oftentimes horribly tormented in many ways, and thus, by their glorious passion, deserved at the hands of God palms of victory and unfading crowns.—At Alexandria, of St. Isidore, martyr, who, in the persecution of Decius, was beheaded for the faith of Christ by Numerian, general of the army.—In the kingdom of Japan, the passion of twenty-six martyrs, who being crucified for the Catholic faith, and pierced through with lances, gloriously died in praising God and preaching that same faith.—At Vienne, of blessed Avitus, bishop and confessor, whose faith, labors, and admirable learning, protected France against the ravages of the Arian heresy.—At Brixen, of the holy bishops Genuinus and Albinus, whose life was illustrious by the miracles they performed.

The Sixth Day of February.

(*In the U. S.* Of St. Raymond of Pennafort, confessor.)—At Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, the birthday of St. Dorothy, virgin and martyr, who, under Sapricius, governor of that province, was first stretched on the rack, then a long time scourged with boughs of the palm-tree, and lastly condemned to capital punishment. Her noble confession of Christ converted a student, named Theophilus, who was also tortured in a horrid manner, and finally killed by the sword.—The same day, of the holy martyrs Saturninus, Theophilus and Revocata.—At Emessa, in Phœnicia, of St. Silvanus, bishop, who, after having governed that church forty years, was, under the emperor Maximian, delivered to the beasts with two other Christians, and having his limbs all mangled, received the palm of martyrdom.—At Clermont, in Auvergne, of St. Antholian, martyr.—The same day, of the holy bishops Vedastus and Amandus, whose life and death were illustrated by many miracles. The former governed the church of Arras, the latter, that of Maestricht.—At Bologna, of St. Guarinus, bishop of Palestrina and Cardinal, renowned for holiness of life.

The Seventh Day of February.

OF St. Romuald, abbot, father of the monks of Camaldoli, whose birthday is mentioned on the 19th of June.—At London, in England, the birthday of blessed Augulus, bishop, who, terminating his career by martyrdom, deserved to receive an eternal recompense.—In Phrygia, of St. Adaucus, martyr, an Italian of noble parentage, who was honored by the emperors with almost every dignity. Whilst he was still discharging the office of treasurer, he was judged worthy of the crown of martyrdom for his defence of the faith.—Also, of many holy martyrs, inhabitants of one and the same city, whose leader was Adaucus, just named. As they were all Christians, and persisted in the confession of the faith, they were burned to death by the emperor Galerius Maximian.—At Heraclea, of St. Theodore, a military officer, who, in the reign of Licinius, after undergoing many torments, being beheaded, went victoriously to heaven.—In Egypt, of St. Moses, a venerable bishop, who first led a solitary life in the desert, and afterwards, at the request of Mauvia, queen of the Saracens, being made bishop, converted to the faith the greater part of that wild people, and full of merits, rested in peace.—At Lucca, in Tuscany, the demise of St. Richard, king of England.—At Bologna, of St. Juliana, widow.

The Eighth Day of February.

OF St. John of Matha, confessor, founder of the Order of the Most Holy Trinity, for the redemption of captives, who slept in the Lord on the 17th of December.—Also, of St. Jerome Æmiliani, confessor, founder of the Congregation of Somascha, who slept in the Lord on the 8th of this month. He was numbered among the Saints by Clement XIII., and his feast assigned for the 20th of July.—At Rome, of the holy martyrs Paul, Lucius, and Cyriacus.—In the Lesser Armenia, the birthday of the holy martyrs Denis, Æmilian and Sebastian.—At Alexandria, the passion of St. Cointha, martyr, under the emperor Decius, whom the Pagans having seized, led to the idols and urged to adore them. As she refused with horror, they tied her by the feet, and dragging her through the streets of the city, mangled her body in a horrid manner.—At Constantinople, the birthday of the holy martyrs, monks of the monastery of Dius, who, bringing the letter of pope St. Felix against Acacius, were barbarously killed for the defence of the Catholic faith.—In Persia, the commemoration of the holy martyrs, who under Cabades, king of Persia, were, for the Christian faith, put to death

by diverse kinds of torments.—At Pavia, of St. Juventius, bishop, who strenuously labored in preaching the Gospel.—At Milan, the demise of St. Honoratus, bishop and confessor.—At Verdun, in France, of St. Paul, bishop, renowned for glorious miracles.—At Muret, near Limoges, the birthday of St. Stephen, abbot, founder of the Order of Grandmont, celebrated for his virtues and miracles.—In the monastery of Vallisumbrosa, of blessed Peter, bishop of Albano and Cardinal, of the Congregation of Vallisumbrosa of the Order of St. Benedict, surnamed Igneus (fiery), because he passed through fire untouched by it.

The Ninth Day of February.

(*In the U. S.* Of St. Titus, bishop and confessor.)—At Alexandria, the birthday of St. Apollonia, virgin, who, under Decius, had first all her teeth plucked out by the persecutors; then having constructed and lighted a pyre, they threatened to burn her alive, unless she uttered with them certain impious words. She deliberating a while within herself, and suddenly escaping from their hands, being interiorly inflamed by the Holy Ghost, of her own accord, rushed into the fire they had prepared. The

very authors of her death were struck with terror at the sight of a woman, who was more willing to die than they to condemn her.—At Rome, the passion of the holy martyrs Alexander, and thirty-eight others crowned together.—At Solum, in Cyprus, of the holy martyrs Ammonius and Alexander.—At Antioch, of St. Nicephorus, martyr, who under the emperor Valerian, being beheaded, received the crown of martyrdom.—In Africa, in a village called Lemelis, of the holy martyrs Primus and Donatus, deacons, who defending an altar in the church, were killed by the Donatists.—In the monastery of Fontanellæ, of St. Ansbert, bishop of Rouen.—At Canosa, in Apulia, of St. Sabinus, bishop and confessor.

The Tenth Day of February.

ON Mount Cassino, of St. Scholastica, virgin, sister of St. Benedict, abbot, who saw her soul departing from her body in the form of a dove, and ascending to heaven.—At Rome, of the holy martyrs Zoticus, Irenæus, Hyacinthus, and Amantius.—In the same place, on the Lavican road, of ten holy soldiers, martyrs.—Also at Rome, on the Appian way, of St. Soteres, virgin and martyr, who, descended of

a noble race, as St. Ambrose testifies, contemned, for the love of Christ, the consular and other dignities of her ancestors. Being commanded to sacrifice to the gods, on her refusal she was cruelly and for a long time buffeted. After she had overcome various other torments, she was struck with the sword, and joyfully went to her heavenly spouse.—In Campania, of St. Silvanus, bishop and confessor.—At Maleval, in the territory of Sienna, of St. William, hermit.—In the diocese of Rouen, of St. Austreberta, virgin, renowned for miracles.

The Eleventh Day of February.

IN Africa, the birthday of the holy martyrs Saturninus, priest, Dativus, Felix, Ampelius, and their companions, who being assembled for Mass, according to custom, were in the persecution of Diocletian, arrested by the soldiers and put to death, under the proconsul Anolinus.—In Numidia, the commemoration of many holy martyrs, who being apprehended in the same persecution, and refusing to deliver the holy Scriptures, conformably to the imperial edict, were subjected to most painful torments and slain.—At Adrianople, of the holy martyrs Lucius, bishop, and his companions.

Lucius suffered much from the Arians under Constantius, and terminated his martyrdom in bonds. The others, who ranked among the principal citizens, refusing to communicate with the Arians, just then anathematized in the Council of Sardica, were condemned to capital punishment by Count Philagrius.—At Lyons, of St. Desiderius, bishop of Vienne, and martyr.—At Ravenna, of St. Calocerus, bishop and confessor.—At Milan, of St. Lazarus, bishop.—At Capua, of St. Castrensis, bishop.—At Chateau-Landon, of St. Severin, abbot of the monastery of Agaunum, by whose prayers the Christian king Clovis was delivered from a long sickness.—In Egypt, of St. Jonas, monk, eminent for his virtues.

The Twelfth Day of February.

AT Barcelona, in Spain, of St. Eulalia, virgin, who, in the time of the emperor Diocletian, being racked, torn with iron hooks, cast into the fire, and crucified, received the glorious crown of martyrdom.—In Africa, of St. Damian, soldier and martyr.—At Carthage, of the holy martyrs Modestus and Julian.—At Benevento, of St. Modestus, deacon and martyr.—At Alexandria, of the holy infants Mo-

destus and Ammonius.—At Antioch, of Saint Meletius, bishop, who having often suffered exile for the Catholic faith, finally, at Constantinople, went to our Lord. His virtues have been highly extolled by St. John Chrysostom, and St. Gregory of Nyssa.—At Constantinople, of St. Antony, bishop, in the time of the emperor Leo VI.—At Verona, of St. Gaudentius, bishop and confessor.

The Thirteenth Day of February.

AT Antioch, of St. Agabus, prophet, of whom mention is made by St. Luke, in the Acts of the Apostles.—At Ravenna, of the Saints Fusca, virgin, and Maura, her nurse, who, in the reign of Decius, having endured many afflictions under the governor Quinctian, were transpierced with a sword, and thus ended their martyrdom.—At Meletine, in Armenia, of St. Polyeuctus, martyr, who in the persecution of the same Decius, after many sufferings, obtained the crown of martyrdom.—At Lyons, of St. Julian, martyr.—At Todi, of St. Benignus, martyr.—At Rome, of pope St. Gregory II., who strenuously opposed the impiety of Leo the Isaurian, and sent St. Boniface to preach the Gospel in Germany.—At Angers, the de-

mise of St. Lucinius, bishop, a man venerable for his sanctity.—At Lyons, of St. Stephen, bishop and confessor.—At Rieti, of St. Stephen, abbot, a man of wonderful patience, at whose departure, as is related by the blessed pope Gregory, the holy angels were present and seen by all.—At Prato, in Tuscany, of St. Catharine de Ricci, a Florentine virgin, of the Order of St. Dominic, replenished with heavenly gifts, whom Benedict XIV., Sovereign Pontiff, inscribed on the catalogue of holy virgins. She died rich in virtues and merits on the 2d of this month, but her festival is celebrated on this day.

The Fourteenth Day of February.

AT Rome, on the Flaminian road, the birthday of blessed Valentine, priest and martyr, who after having cured and instructed many persons, was beaten with clubs, and beheaded under the emperor Claudius.—Also at Rome, of the holy martyrs Vitalis, Felicula, and Zeno.—At Teramo, of St. Valentine, bishop and martyr, who was scourged, committed to prison, and as he could not be made to yield, was taken out of his dungeon in the dead of night, and beheaded by order of Placidus, prefect of the city.—In the same place, of the holy

martyrs Proculus, Ephebus and Apollonius, who, whilst watching by the body of St. Valentine, were arrested and put to the sword, by the command of the ex-consul Leontius.—At Alexandria, of the Saints Bassus, Antony, and Protolicus, martyrs, who were cast into the sea.—Also, of the holy martyrs, Cyrion, priest, Bassian, lector, Agatho, exorcist, and Moses, who being all burned alive, took their flight to heaven.—In the same city, of the Saints Denis and Ammonius, who were beheaded.—At Ravenna, of St. Eleuchadius, bishop and confessor.—In Bithynia, of St. Auxentius, abbot.—At Sorrento, of St. Antony, abbot, who, when the monastery of Monte Cassino was devastated by the Lombards, withdrew into a solitude of the neighborhood, where, celebrated for holiness, he slept in the Lord. His body is daily glorified by many miracles, and particularly by the deliverance of possessed persons.

The Fifteenth Day of February.

AT Brescia, the birthday of the holy martyrs Faustinus and Jovita, who, under the emperor Adrian, after many combats gloriously sustained for the faith of Christ, received the triumphant crown of martyrdom.—At Rome,

of St. Craton, martyr, who being baptized with his wife and all his household by the holy bishop Valentine, was, a short time after, martyred with them.—At Teramo, of St. Agape, virgin and martyr.—Also, the birthday of the holy martyrs Saturninus, Castulus, Magnus, and Lucius.—At Vaison, in France, of Saint Quinidius, bishop, whose death was precious in the sight of God, as is shown by frequent miracles.—At Capua, of St. Decorosus, bishop and confessor.—In the province of Valeria, of Saint Severus, priest, of whom St. Gregory says, that by his tears he recalled a dead man to life.—At Antioch, of St. Joseph, deacon.—At Clermont, in Auvergne, of St. Georgia, virgin.

The Sixteenth Day of February.

THE birthday of blessed Onesimus, concerning whom the Apostle St. Paul wrote to Philemon. He ordained him bishop of Ephesus after St. Timothy, and committed to him the office of preaching. Being led a prisoner to Rome, and stoned to death for the faith of Christ, he was first buried in that city; but his body was afterwards translated to the place where he had been bishop.—At Cumæ, in Campania, the Translation of St. Juliana, virgin

and martyr, who, at Nicomedia, under the emperor Maximian, was first severely scourged by her own father Africanus, then subjected to various torments by the prefect Evilasius, whom she had refused to marry, afterwards was thrown into prison, where she encountered the evil spirit in a visible manner; finally, being delivered from the flames and boiling water, she ended her martyrdom by decapitation.—In Egypt, of St. Julian, martyr, with five thousand other Christians.—At Cæsarea, in Palestine, of the holy martyrs, Elias, Jeremias, Isaias, Samuel, and Daniel, Egyptians, who having of their own accord served the confessors of Christ condemned to labor in the mines of Cilicia, were arrested on their return, and after being cruelly tortured by the governor Firmilian, under the emperor Galerius Maximian, were struck dead with the sword.—After them, St. Porphyry, servant of Pamphilus, martyr, and St. Seleucus, a Cappadocian, who had been victorious in several combats, being again exposed to torments, won the crown of martyrdom, the one by fire, the other by the sword.—At Arezzo, in Tuscany, of blessed Gregory X., a native of Piacenza, who being archdeacon of Liege was elected Sovereign Pontiff. He celebrated the second Council of Lyons, received the Greeks into the unity of the

Church, appeased discords among Christians, exerted himself for the recovery of the Holy Land, and governed the Church in the most holy manner.—At Brescia, of St. Faustinus, bishop and confessor.

The Seventeenth Day of February.

AT Rome, the passion of Saint Faustinus, whom forty-four others followed to receive the crown of martyrdom.—In Persia, the birthday of blessed Polychronius, bishop of Babylon, who, in the persecution of Decius, being struck on the mouth with stones, stretched out his hands, lifted up his eyes to heaven, and expired.—At Concordia, of the holy martyrs Donatus, Secundian, and Romulus, with eighty-six others, partakers of the same crown.—At Cæsarea, in Palestine, of St. Theodulus, an aged man, who belonged to the family of the governor Firmilian. Moved by the example of the martyrs, he confessed Christ with constancy, was fastened to a cross, and thus by a noble victory merited the palm of martyrdom. —In the same place, of St. Julian, a Cappadocian, who, because he had kissed the bodies of the martyrs, was denounced as a Christian, and led to the governor, who had him consumed

with a slow fire.—In the territory of Térouanne, of St. Silvinus, bishop of Toulouse.—In Ireland, of St. Fintan, priest and confessor.—At Florence, of blessed Alexius Falconieri, confessor, one of the seven Founders of the Order of the Servants of the Blessed Virgin Mary, who, in the one hundred and tenth year of his life, being comforted by the presence of Jesus Christ and the Angels, terminated his blessed career.

The Eighteenth Day of February.

AT Jerusalem, the birthday of St. Simeon, bishop and martyr, who is said to have been the son of Cleophas, and a relative of the Saviour according to the flesh. He was ordained bishop of Jerusalem after St. James, the brother of our Lord, and after having in the persecution of Trajan endured many torments, he consummated his martyrdom. All who were present, and the judge himself, wondered that a man one hundred and twenty years of age, could bear the torment of crucifixion with such fortitude and constancy.—At Ostia, of the holy martyrs Maximus and Claudius, brothers, and Præpedigna, wife of Claudius, with her two sons Alexander and Cutias, all of an illustrious race. By the order of Di-

ocletian, they were apprehended and sent into exile. Afterwards being burned alive, they offered to God the sweet-smelling sacrifice of martyrdom. Their remains were thrown into the river, but the Christians having found them, buried them near that city.—In Africa, of the holy martyrs Lucius, Silvanus, Rutulus, Classicus, Secundinus, Fructulus, and Maximus.—At Constantinople, of Saint Flavian, bishop, who for having defended the Catholic faith at Ephesus, was buffeted and kicked by the partisans of the impious Dioscorus, and being banished, ended his life within three days. —At Toledo, of St. Helladius, bishop and confessor.

The Nineteenth Day of February.

AT Rome, the birthday of St. Gabinus, priest and martyr, brother of the blessed pope Caius, who having, by Diocletian, been kept a long time in prison loaded with fetters, obtained the joys of heaven by a precious death. —In Africa, of the holy martyrs Publius, Julian, Marcellus, and others.—In Palestine, the commemoration of the holy monks and other martyrs, who were barbarously massacred for the faith of Christ by the Saracens, under their leader Almondhar.—At Jerusalem, of Saint

Zambdas, bishop.—At Soli, of St. Auxibius, bishop.—At Benevento, of St. Barbatus, bishop, celebrated for his sanctity, who converted the Lombards and their chief to Christ.—At Milan, of St. Mansuetus, bishop and confessor.

The Twentieth Day of February.

AT Tyre, in Phœnicia, the commemoration of the blessed martyrs whose number is known to the omniscient God alone. Under the emperor Diocletian, they were, by Veturius, military commander, killed by various kinds of torments. They had first their bodies lacerated with whips, and then delivered to several kinds of beasts. But, through the interposition of Providence remaining unhurt, they consummated their martyrdom by the torment of fire and by the sword. This glorious multitude were incited to victory by Tyrannio, Silvanus, Peleus, and Nilus, bishops, and the priest Zenobius, who, together with them, bore away the palm of martyrdom by a successful combat.—In the island of Cyprus, of the holy martyrs Pothamius and Nemesius.—At Constantinople, of St. Eleutherius, bishop and martyr.—In Persia, the birthday of St. Sadoth, bishop, and one hundred and twenty-eight oth-

ers, who, under Sapor, king of Persia, refusing to adore the sun, by a cruel death purchased for themselves bright crowns.—At Catana, in Sicily, of St. Leo, bishop, who shone by his virtues and miracles.—The same day, of St. Eucherius, bishop of Orleans, who became more illustrious by the gift of miracles, in proportion as he was more slandered by the envious. —At Tournay, in Belgium, of St. Eleutherius, bishop and confessor.

The Twenty-First Day of February.

IN Sicily, the birthday of seventy-nine holy martyrs, who, under Diocletian, deserved by various torments to receive an immortal crown for the confession of their faith.—At Adrumetum, in Africa, of the holy martyrs Verulus, Secundinus, Syricius, Felix, Servulus, Saturninus, Fortunatus, and sixteen others, who in the persecution of the Vandals, were crowned with martyrdom for the confession of the Catholic faith.—At Scythopolis, in Palestine, of St. Severian, bishop and martyr.—At Damascus, of St. Peter Mavimenus, who was killed by some Arabs who visited him in his sickness, because he said to them: "Whoever does not embrace the Christian and Catholic faith, is

damned like your false prophet Mahomet."—At Ravenna, of St. Maximian, bishop and confessor.—At Metz, of St. Felix, bishop.—At Brescia, of St. Paterius, bishop.

The Twenty-Second Day of February.

THE chair of St. Peter at Antioch, where the disciples were first called Christians.—At Hierapolis, in Phrygia, of blessed Papias, bishop of that city, disciple of St. John in his old age, and condisciple of St. Polycarp.—At Salamis, in Cyprus, of St. Aristion, who, as it is attested by Papias, was one of the seventy-two disciples of Christ.—In Arabia, the commemoration of many holy martyrs, who were barbarously put to death under the emperor Galerius Maximian.—At Alexandria, of St. Abilius, bishop, who was the second pastor of that city after St. Mark, and fulfilled his ministry with eminent piety.—At Vienna, of St. Paschasius, bishop, celebrated for his learning and holy life.—At Cortona, in Tuscany, of St. Margaret, of the Third Order of St. Francis, whose body miraculously kept incorrupt for more than four centuries, emits a sweet odor, and is the instrument of frequent miracles. It is honored in that place with great devotion.

The Twenty-Third Day of February.

(*In the leap-year, the Vigil of St. Matthias is omitted to-day, because it is transferred to to-morrow, the 24th.*)

THE vigil of St. Matthias, apostle.—At Faenza, of St. Peter Damian, Cardinal and bishop of Ostia, celebrated for his learning and sanctity.—At Sirmium, of St. Sirenus, monk and martyr. He was arrested by order of the emperor Maximian, and beheaded for confessing that he was a Christian.—In the same place, the birthday of seventy-two holy martyrs, who ending the combat of martyrdom in the same city, took possession of the everlasting kingdom.—At Rome of St. Polycarp, priest, who with blessed Sebastian converted many to the faith of Christ, and by his exhortations led them to the glory of martyrdom.—In the city of Astorga, of St. Martha, virgin and martyr, under the emperor Decius, and the proconsul Paternus.—At Constantinople, of St. Lazarus, monk, who for painting holy images, was, by order of the Iconoclast emperor Theophilus, put to the torture. His hand was burned with a hot iron, but being cured by the power of God, he painted anew the holy pictures that had been defaced, and finally rested in peace.—At Bres-

cia, of St. Felix, bishop.—At Seville, in Spain, of St. Florentius, confessor.—At Todi, of St. Romana, virgin, who was baptized by pope St. Sylvester. She led a heavenly life in caves and dens, and wrought glorious miracles.—In England, of St. Milburge, virgin, daughter of the king of Mercia.

(*In the long-year, the 24th of February is announced in this manner:* "*The twenty-fourth day of February. The vigil of St. Matthias, apostle.—Also, the commemoration of many holy martyrs, and confessors, and holy virgins.*" Answer: *Thanks be to God. On the 25th, say:* "*The twenty-fifth day of February,*" *and then:* "*In Judea, etc.,*" *as in the next Lesson.*)

The Twenty-Fourth Day of February.

IN Judea, the birthday of St. Matthias, apostle, who, after the Ascension of our Lord, being by the Apostles chosen by lot in the place of the traitor Judas, suffered martyrdom for the preaching of the Gospel.—At Rome, of Saint Primitiva, martyr.—At Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, of St. Sergius, martyr, whose renowned Acts are still extant.—In Africa, of the holy

martyrs Montanus, Lucius, Julian, Victoricus, Flavian, and their companions. They were disciples of St. Cyprian, and suffered martyrdom under the emperor Valerian.—At Rouen, the passion of St. Prætextatus, bishop and martyr.—At Treves, of St. Modestus, bishop and confessor.—In England, of St. Ethelbert, king of Kent, converted to the faith of Christ by Saint Augustine, bishop of the English.—At Jerusalem, the first finding of the head of our Lord's Precursor.

The Twenty-Fifth Day of February.

IN Egypt, the birthday of the holy martyrs Victorinus, Victor, Nicephorus, Claudian, Dioscorus, Serapion, and Papias, under the emperor Numerian. The first two having borne with constancy exquisite torments for the confession of the faith, were beheaded. Nicephorus, after having been laid on a hot gridiron and gone through the fire, was cut in small pieces. Claudian and Dioscorus were burned alive; Serapion and Papias were killed with the sword.—In Africa, of the holy martyrs Donatus, Justus, Herena, and their companions.—At Rome, the birthday of pope St. Felix III., great grandfather of St. Gregory the Great, who

relates of him that he appeared to St. Tharsilla, his niece, and called her to the kingdom of heaven.—At Constantinople, of St. Tharasius, bishop, a man of great erudition and piety, to whom is addressed an epistle of pope Adrian I., in defence of holy images.—At Nazianzus, of Saint Cæsarius, brother of blessed Gregory the Theologian, whom the said Gregory attests having seen among the hosts of the Blessed.

The Twenty-Sixth Day of February.

AT Pergen, in Pamphylia, the birthday of the blessed Nestor, bishop, who in the persecution of Decius, praying night and day for the preservation of the flock of Christ, was apprehended. As he confessed the name of the Lord with great joy and freedom, he was most cruelly tortured on the rack, by order of the governor Pollio, and as he still courageously proclaimed that he would ever adhere to Christ, he was hanged on a cross, and thus triumphantly went to heaven.—In the same place, the passion of the Saints Papias, Diodorus, Conon, and Claudian, who preceded St. Nestor to martyrdom.—Also, of the holy martyrs Fortunatus, Felix, and twenty-seven others.—At Alexandria, of Saint Alexander, bishop, a man of

glorious memory, who, after blessed Peter, bishop of that city, expelled from the Church Arius, one of his priests, tainted with heretical impiety, and convicted by divine truth. He afterwards condemned him in the Council of Nice, being one of the three hundred and eighteen Fathers.—At Bologna, of St. Faustinian, bishop, who by his preaching strengthened and multiplied the faithful of that Church, which had been much afflicted by the persecution of Diocletian.—At Gaza, in Palestine, of St. Porphyry, bishop, who, in the time of the emperor Arcadius, overthrew the idol Marnas and its temple, and after many sufferings, went to rest in the Lord.—At Florence, of Saint Andrew, bishop and confessor.—In the territory of Arcis, of St. Victor, confessor, whose eulogy was written by St. Bernard.

The Twenty-Seventh Day of February.

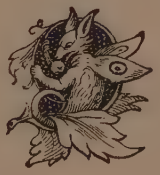
AT Rome, the birthday of the holy martyrs Alexander, Abundius, Antigonus, and Fortunatus.—At Alexandria, the passion of Saint Julian, martyr. Being so troubled with the gout that he could neither walk, nor stand, he was, with two servants who carried him in a chair, presented to the judge. One of these

servants denied his faith. The other, named Eunus, persevered with Julian in confessing Christ. Both were set on camels, led through the whole city, scourged, and lastly burned alive in the presence of the people.—In the same city, of St. Besas, soldier, who was denounced before the judge, because he had reproved those who insulted the martyrs just mentioned. As he continued to speak in favor of the faith, he was beheaded.—At Seville, in Spain, the birthday of St. Leander, bishop of that city, by whose preaching and labors, and the assistance of King Recared, the nation of the Visigoths was converted from the Arian impiety to the Catholic faith.—At Constantinople, of the holy confessors Basil and Procopius, who, in the time of the Emperor Leo, fought courageously for the worship of holy images.—At Lyons, of St. Baldomer, a man of God, whose tomb is illustrated by frequent miracles.

The Twenty-Eighth Day of February.

AT Rome, the birthday of the holy martyrs Macarius, Rufinus, Justus, and Theophilus.—At Alexandria, the passion of the Saints Cærealis, Pupulus, Caius, and Serapion.—In the same city, the commemoration of the saintly

priests, deacons, and other Christians in great number, who, in the reign of the emperor Valerian, whilst a dreadful pestilence was raging, encountered death most willingly by nursing those who were attacked. They have been usually revered as martyrs by the pious faithful.—In the territory of Lyons, on Mount Jura, the demise of St. Romanus, abbot, who was the first to lead there the eremetical life. Being celebrated for his many virtues and miracles, he became afterwards the father of numerous monks.—At Pavia, the translation, from the island of Sardinia, of the body of Saint Augustine, bishop, by Luitprand, king of the Lombards.



MARCH.

The First Day of March.

AT Rome, of two hundred and sixty holy martyrs, who were, for the name of Christ, first condemned by Claudius to dig sand beyond the Salarian gate, and then to be shot dead with arrows by soldiers in the amphitheatre.—Also, the birthday of the holy martyrs Leo, Donatus, Abundantius, Nicephorus, and nine others.—At Marseilles, of the holy martyrs Hermes and Adrian.—At Heliopolis, of St. Eudocia, martyr, who, in the persecution of Trajan, being baptized by bishop Theodotus, and fortified for the combat, was by the command of the governor Vincent struck with the sword, and thus received the crown of martyrdom.—The same day, of St. Antonina, martyr, who for deriding the gods of the Gentiles, in the persecution of Diocletian, was, after various torments, shut up in a vase and drowned in a lake near the city of Cea.—At Kaiserswerdt, of St. Swidbert,

bishop, who, in the time of pope Sergius, preached the Gospel to the inhabitants of Friesland, Holland, and other peoples of Germany. —At Angers, of St. Albinus, bishop and confessor, a man of most eminent virtue and piety. —At Le Mans, of St. Siviard, abbot.—At Perugia, the translation of St. Herculanus, bishop and martyr, who was beheaded by order of Totila, king of the Goths. His body, on the fortieth day after his decapitation, was, as pope St. Gregory relates, found as sound and as firmly joined to the head, as if it had never been touched by the sword.

The Second Day of March.

AT Rome, on the Latin road, of the holy martyrs Jovinus and Basileus, who suffered under the emperors Valerian and Gallienus.—Also at Rome, of many holy martyrs, who, under the emperor Alexander, and the prefect Ulpian, were a long time tortured, and lastly condemned to capital punishment.—At Porto, of the holy martyrs Paul, Heraclius, Secundilla, and Januaria.—At Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, of the holy martyrs Lucius, bishop, Absalon, and Lorgius.—In Campania, the commemoration of eighty holy martyrs, who were bar-

barously killed by the Lombards, because they would not eat flesh which had been offered to the idols, nor adore the head of a goat.—At Rome, of St. Simplicius, pope and confessor.—In England, of St. Chad, bishop of the Mercians and Northumbrians, whose brilliant virtues are mentioned by Bede.

The Third Day of March.

AT Cæsarea, in Palestine, of the holy martyrs Marinus, soldier, and Asterius, senator, during the persecution of Valerian. The former being accused by his comrades of professing Christianity, and interrogated by the judge whether it was true, as he declared with a loud voice that he was a Christian, he was beheaded and thus obtained the crown of martyrdom. His mutilated body was taken by Asterius on his own shoulders, and wrapped in the garment which himself wore. This action made Asterius become a martyr immediately, and deserved for him the honors which he himself had given to a martyr.—In Spain, the birthday of the holy martyrs Hermiterius and Cheledonius, who being in the army at Leon, a city of Galicia, went on the approach of a persecution, to Calahorra, in order to confess the name of Christ,

and there after enduring many torments were crowned with martyrdom.—The same day, the passion of the Saints Felix, Luciolus, Fortunatus, Marcia, and their companions.—Also, of the holy soldiers Cleonicus, Eutropius, and Basiliscus, who in the persecution of Maximian, under the governor Asclepiades, gloriously triumphed by the death of the cross.—At Brescia, of St. Titian, bishop and confessor.—At Bamberg of St. Cunegundes, empress, who, being married to the emperor Henry I., with his consent preserved her virginity, and rich in merits and good works, ended her holy life in peace, and after her death wrought many miracles.

The Fourth Day of March.

AT Wilna, in Lithuania, of blessed Casimir, son of king Casimir, whom the Roman Pontiff, Leo X., placed in the number of the Saints.—At Rome, on the Appian way, the birthday of St. Lucius, pope and martyr, who, in the persecution of Valerian, was first exiled for the faith of Christ; but being by divine providence permitted to return to his church, after having combated the Novatians, he suffered martyrdom by decapitation. His praises have been celebrated by St. Cyprian.—Also, at

Rome, on the Appian road, of nine hundred holy martyrs, who were placed in the cemetery of St. Cecilia.—The same day, of St. Caius, of the imperial household, who was drowned in the sea with twenty-seven others.—At Nicomedia, of St. Adrian, martyr, and twenty-three others, who, under the emperor Diocletian, endured martyrdom by having their legs broken. St. Adrian is principally commemorated on the 8th of September, when his body was translated to Rome.—Also, the passion of the Saints Archelaus, Cyril, and Photius.—In Chersonesus, the passion of the saintly bishops Basil, Eugenius, Agathodorus, Elpidius, Ætherius, Capito, Ephrem, Nestor, and Arcadius.

The Fifth Day of March.

AT Antioch, the birthday of St. Phocas, martyr, who, after many injuries which he suffered for the name of the Redeemer, triumphed over the old serpent. His victory over him is still manifested to the people in our days; for if any one stung by a serpent touch with faith the door of the martyr's basilica, the power of the venom disappears, and he is immediately cured.—At Cæsarea, in Palestine, of St. Adrian, martyr, who, in the persecution of Diocletian,

by the command of the governor Firmilian, being first exposed to a lion for the faith of Christ, and then killed with the sword, received the crown of martyrdom.—The same day, the passion of the holy martyrs Eusebius, officer of the imperial palace, and nine others.—At Cæsarea, in Palestine, of St. Theophilus, bishop, who, under the emperor Severus, was conspicuous by his wisdom and the purity of his life.—Also in Palestine, on the banks of the Jordan, of St. Gerasimus, anchoret, who flourished in the time of the emperor Zeno.—At Naples, the decease of St. John Joseph of the Cross, Promoter and first Provincial of the Italian branch of the Order of Discalceated Minorites of St. Peter of Alcantara, who by emulating the virtues of St. Francis of Assisi and St. Peter of Alcantara, became a new ornament of the Seraphic Order. He was canonized by pope Gregory XVI.

The Sixth Day of March.

AT Nicomedia, the birthday of the holy martyrs Victor and Victorinus, who, during three years, were, with Claudian and his wife Bassa, subjected to many torments, and being thrust into prison, ended there the pilgrimage of life.—At Tortona, of St. Marcian, bishop

and martyr, who being killed under Trajan for the glory of Christ, received the crown of immortality.—At Constantinople, of St.Evagrius, who was elected bishop by the Catholics in the reign of Valens, and being exiled by the same emperor, departed for heaven.—In Cyprus, of St. Conon, martyr, who, under the emperor Decius, being compelled to run before a chariot with his feet pierced with nails, fell on his knees, and breathing a prayer expired.—Also, the passion of forty-two holy martyrs, who being arrested in Amorium, were conducted to Syria, and after fighting valiantly, received the palm of martyrdom.—At Bologna, of St. Basil, bishop, who was ordained by pope St. Sylvester, and by word and example most holily governed the church entrusted to his care.—At Barcelona, in Spain, of blessed Ollegarius, who was first a canon, and afterwards bishop of Barcelona and archbishop of Taragona.—At Ghent, in Flanders, of St. Colette, virgin, who first professed the rule of the Third Order, and afterwards, by the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, restored the primitive discipline in a great number of monasteries of Nuns of the Second Order. She was adorned with divine virtues, performed innumerable miracles, and was inscribed on the list of the Saints by the Sovereign Pontiff, Pius VII.

The Seventh Day of March.

IN the monastery of Fossanova, near Terracina, of St. Thomas of Aquino, confessor and doctor, of the Order of Preachers, illustrious by the nobility of his race, the sanctity of his life, and his knowledge of theology.—At Tuburbum, in Mauritania (Barbary), the birthday of the Saints Perpetua and Felicitas. St. Augustine relates that Felicitas being with child, her execution was deferred, according to the laws, until after her delivery, and that whilst she was in labor she mourned, and when exposed to the beasts, she rejoiced. With them suffered Revocatus, Saturninus, and Secundulus. This last died in prison; all the others were delivered to the beasts, under the emperor Severus.—At Cæsarea, in Palestine, the passion of St. Eubulus, the companion of Saint Adrian. Two days after the latter, being mangled by the lions, and killed with the sword, he was the last of all those who received the crown of martyrdom in that city.—At Nicomedia, of St. Theophilus, bishop, who was driven into exile for the worship of holy images, and there closed his life.—At Pelusium, in Egypt, of St. Paul, bishop, who for the same cause also died an exile.—At Brescia, of St. Gaudiosus, bishop and confessor.—In Thebais, of St. Paul, surnamed the Simple.

The Eighth Day of March.

AT Granada, in Spain, of St. John of God, founder of the Order of the Brothers Hospitallers, celebrated for his mercy to the poor, and the contempt of himself.—At Antinous, a city of Egypt, the birthday of the holy martyrs Philemon, and Apollonius, deacon, who being apprehended and brought before the judge, as they constantly refused to sacrifice to the idols, had their heels bored, were dragged through the city in a horrid manner, and lastly consummated their martyrdom by the edge of the sword.—Also in the same place, the passion of the Saints Arian, governor, Theoticus and three others, who were drowned in the sea by order of the judge. Their bodies were brought to the shore by dolphins.—At Nicomedia, of St. Quinctilis, bishop and martyr.—At Carthage, of St. Pontius, deacon of bishop St. Cyprian, who remaining in banishment with him until his death, composed an excellent history of his life and passion. By ever glorifying God in his own sufferings, he merited the crown of life.—Also in Africa, of the Saints Cyril, bishop, Rogatus, Felix, another Rogatus, Beata, Herenia, Felicitas, Urbanus, Sylvanus, and Mamillus.—At Toledo, in Spain, the demise of blessed Julian, bishop and con-

fessor, most celebrated for his sanctity and learning.—In England, of St. Felix, bishop, who converted the East-Angles to the faith.

The Ninth Day of March.

AT Rome, of St. Frances, widow, renowned for her noble extraction, holiness of life, and the gift of miracles.—At Sebaste, in Armenia, the birthday of forty holy soldiers of Cappadocia, who, in the time of the emperor Licinius, under the governor Agricolaus, after being loaded with chains and confined in horrid dungeons, after having their faces bruised with stones, and being condemned to spend the night naked in the open air, during the coldest part of winter, on a frozen lake where their benumbed bodies were chapped by the frost, ended their martyrdom by having their legs broken. The noblest of them were Cyrion and Candidus. Their glorious triumph has been celebrated by St. Basil and other Fathers in their writings. Their feast is kept on the tenth of this month.—At Nyssa, the demise of St. Gregory, bishop, brother of blessed Basil the Great, whose life and erudition have rendered him illustrious. He was expelled from his own city for having defended the Catholic

faith under the reign of the Arian emperor Valens.—At Barcelona, in Spain, of St. Pacian, bishop, distinguished by his life and preaching, who ended his career in extreme old age, in the time of the emperor Theodosius.—In Moravia, of the saintly bishops Cyril and Methodius, who brought to the faith of Christ many nations of those countries with their kings.—At Bologna, of St. Catharine, virgin, of the Order of St. Clare, illustrious by the holiness of her life. Her body is greatly honored in that city.

The Tenth-Day of March.

AT Sebaste, in Armenia, of the forty holy martyrs.—At Apamea, in Phrygia, the birthday of the holy martyrs Caius and Alexander, who, in the persecution of Marcus Antoninus and Lucius Verus, were crowned with a glorious martyrdom, as is related by Apollinaris, bishop of Hierapolis, in his book against the Cataphrygian heretics.—In Persia, the passion of forty-two holy martyrs.—At Corinth, of the holy martyrs Codratus, Denis, Cyprian, Anectus, Paul, and Crescens, who, in the persecution of Decius and Valerian, under the governor Jason, were killed with the sword.—In Africa, of St. Victor, martyr, on whose fes-

tival St. Augustine delivered a discourse to the people.—At Jerusalem, of St. Macarius, bishop and confessor, at whose request the holy places were purified by Constantine and Helena, and adorned with sacred edifices.—At Paris, the decease of St. Droctoveus, abbot, disciple of the blessed bishop Germanus.—In the monastery of Bobio, of St. Attalas, abbot, renowned for miracles.

The Eleventh Day of March.

AT Carthage, of the holy martyrs Heraclius and Zosimus.—At Alexandria, the passion of the Saints Candidus, Piperion, and twenty others.—At Laodicea, in Syria, of the holy martyrs Trophimus and Thalus, who, in the persecution of Diocletian, after undergoing many and severe torments, obtained crowns of glory.—At Antioch, the commemoration of many holy martyrs, some of whom by order of the emperor Maximian were laid on red hot gridirons, not to be burned to death, but to suffer a longer time; others were subjected to other horrible torments, and won the palm of martyrdom.—Also, of the Saints Gorgonius and Firmus.—At Cordova, of St. Eulogius, priest, who deserved to be joined to the martyrs of that city, in the persecution of the Saracens.

In writing of their combats for the faith, he had envied their happiness.—At Sardis, of St. Euthymius, bishop, who, for the worship of holy images, was banished by the Iconoclast emperor Michael. He consummated his martyrdom under the reign of Theophilus.—At Jerusalem, of St. Sophronius, bishop.—At Milan, of St. Benedict, bishop.—In the diocese of Amiens, of St. Firmin, abbot.—At Carthage, of St. Constantine, confessor.—At Babucum, in Campania, of St. Peter, confessor, renowned for miracles.

The Twelfth Day of March.

AT Rome, of St. Gregory, pope and eminent doctor of the Church, who on account of his illustrious deeds, and the conversion of the English to the faith of Christ, was surnamed the Great, and called the Apostle of England. —Also at Rome, of St. Mamilian, martyr.—At Nicomedia, the passion of blessed Peter, martyr, chamberlain of the emperor Diocletian, who, by his order, for complaining openly of the atrocious torments inflicted on the martyrs, was first hanged up and a long time scourged, then had vinegar and salt poured on his wounds, and lastly was broiled on a gridiron over a slow fire. Thus did he become in truth

the heir of Peter's name and faith.—In the same city, of St. Egdunus, priest, and seven others, who one by one, on successive days, were suffocated, to terrify those who remained. —At Constantinople, of St. Theophanes, a very rich man, who became a poor monk. By Leo the Armenian he was kept in prison two years for the worship of holy images, then exiled in Samothracia, where, overwhelmed with afflictions, he breathed his last and wrought many miracles.—At Capua, of St. Bernard, bishop and confessor.

The Thirteenth Day of March.

AT Nicomedia, the birthday of the holy martyrs Macedonius, Patritia, his wife, and Modesta, their daughter.—At Nice, of the holy martyrs Theuseta, and Horres his son, Theodora, Nimphodora, Marcus, and Arabia, who were all burned to death for Christ.—At Hermopolis, in Egypt, of St. Sabinus, martyr, who after many sufferings, terminated his martyrdom by being precipitated into a river.—In Persia, of St. Christina, virgin and martyr.—At Cordova, of the Saints Rudericus, priest, and Solomon, martyrs.—At Constantinople, of St. Nicephorus, bishop, a staunch defender of the traditions of his forefathers, who, for the

worship of sacred images, constantly opposed the Iconoclast emperor Leo the Armenian, by whom he was condemned to exile, where he underwent a long martyrdom of fourteen years, and departed for the kingdom of God.—At Camerino, of St. Ansovinus, bishop and confessor.—In Thebais, of St. Euphrasia, virgin.

The Fourteenth Day of March.

AT Rome, the birthday of forty-seven holy martyrs, who were baptized by the apostle St. Peter, whilst he was detained nine months in the Mamertine prison with his fellow-apostle St. Paul. They were all slain by the sword of Nero, after having most generously confessed the faith.—In Africa, of the holy martyrs Peter and Aphrodisius, who obtained the crown of martyrdom in the persecution of the Vandals.—At Carrhæ, in Mesopotamia, of Saint Eutychius, patrician, and his companions, who were killed by Evelid, king of Arabia, for the confession of the faith.—In the province of Valeria, of two saintly monks, who were hanged on a tree by the Lombards, and though dead, were heard to sing, even by their enemies.—In the same persecution, a deacon of the church of Marsico was beheaded for the

confession of the faith.—At Halberstadt, in Germany, the demise of the blessed queen Matilda, mother of the emperor Otho I., celebrated for her humility and patience.

The Fifteenth Day of March.

AT Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, the passion of St. Longinus, soldier, who is said to have pierced our Lord's side with a spear.—The same day, the birthday of St. Aristobulus, disciple of the Apostles, who after having preached the Gospel, ended his career by martyrdom.—At Thessalonica, of St. Matrona, servant of a Jewess, who, worshipping Christ secretly, and stealing away daily to the church to pray, was caught by her mistress, and subjected to many trials. Being in fine beaten to death with large sticks, she gave up her pure soul to God in confessing Christ.—The same day, of Saint Menignus, a dyer, who suffered under Decius.—In Egypt, of St. Nicander, martyr, who seeking diligently for the remains of the holy martyrs, merited to be made a martyr himself, under the emperor Diocletian.—At Cordova, of St. Leocritia, virgin and martyr.—At Rome, the birthday of St. Zachary, pope, who governed the Church of God with great vigilance,

and renowned for merits, rested in peace.—At Rieti, of St. Probus, bishop, at whose death the martyrs Juvenal and Eleutherius were present. —At Rome, of St. Speciosus, monk, whose soul his brother saw carried up to heaven.

The Sixteenth Day of March.

AT Rome, the passion of St. Cyriacus, deacon, who, after pining away a long time in prison, had melted pitch poured over him, was stretched on the rack, had his limbs drawn out with cords, was struck with clubs, and finally beheaded with Largus, Smaragdus, and twenty others, by order of Maximian. Their feast, however, is kept on the 8th of August, the day on which their bodies were taken up by the blessed pope Marcellus, and reverently entombed.—At Aquileia, the birthday of blessed Hilary, bishop, and Tatian, deacon, who, under the emperor Numerian and the governor Beronius, after being subjected to the rack and other torments, terminated their martyrdom with Felix, Largus, and Denis.—In Lycaonia, of St. Papa, martyr, who, for the Christian faith, was scourged, had his flesh torn with iron hooks, was compelled to walk with shoes full of nails, and was tied to a tree. In leav-

ing this world to go to God, he rendered fruitful the tree which before was barren.—At Anazarbum, in Cilicia, of St. Julian, martyr, who under the governor Marcian, was a long time tortured, and then being put in a sack with serpents, was cast into the sea.—At Ravenna, of St. Agapitus, bishop and confessor.—At Cologne, of St. Heribert, bishop, celebrated for sanctity.—At Clermont, in Auvergne, the demise of St. Patrick, bishop.—In Syria, of St. Abraham, hermit, whose life has been written by the blessed deacon Ephrem.

The Seventeenth Day of March.

IN Ireland, the birthday of St. Patrick, bishop and confessor, who was the first to preach Christ in that country, and became illustrious by very great miracles and virtues.—At Jerusalem, of St. Joseph of Arimathea, noble senator and disciple of our Lord, who took his body down from the cross, and buried it in his own new sepulchre.—At Rome, of the Saints Alexander and Theodore, martyrs.—At Alexandria, the commemoration of many holy martyrs, who being seized by the worshippers of Serapis, and refusing constantly to adore the idol, were cruelly murdered, in the reign of the emperor

Theodosius, who immediately issued orders that the temple of Serapis should be destroyed.—At Constantinople, of St. Paul, martyr, who was burned alive under Constantine Copronymus, for vindicating the worship of holy images.—At Châlon, in France, of St. Agricola, bishop.—At Nivelle, in Brabant, of St. Gertrude, virgin, who being born of a noble family, despised the world, and during her whole life practising all kinds of good works, deserved to have Christ for her spouse in heaven.

The Eighteenth Day of March.

(*In the U. S.* The feast of St. Gabriel, archangel.)—At Cæsarea, in Palestine, the birthday of blessed Alexander, bishop, who from his own city, in Cappadocia, where he was bishop, coming to Jerusalem to visit the holy places, took upon himself, by divine revelation, the government of that Church, in the place of the aged Narcissus, its bishop. Afterwards, in his old age, when venerable for his grey hairs, being led to Cæsarea and shut up in prison during the persecution of Decius, he ended his martyrdom for the confession of Christ.—At Augsburg, of St. Narcissus, bishop, who was the first to preach the Gospel in Rhetia (Tyrol).

Afterwards, setting out for Spain, he converted many to the faith of Christ at Gerona, where, in the persecution of Diocletian, he received the palm of martyrdom with the deacon Felix. —At Nicomedia, of ten thousand holy martyrs, who were put to the sword for the confession of Christ.—Also, of the holy martyrs Trophimus and Eucarpius.—In England, of St. Edward, king, who was assassinated by order of his treacherous step-mother, and became celebrated for many miracles.—At Jerusalem, of St. Cyril, bishop, who suffered many injuries from the Arians for the faith. Often driven from his church, he at length rested in peace with a great reputation for sanctity. A magnificent testimony of the purity of his faith is given by a general Council, in a letter to pope Damasus. —At Lucca, in Tuscany, the birthday of St. Frigdian, bishop, illustrious by the power of working miracles. His feast is principally celebrated on the 18th of November, when his body was translated.—At Mantua, of St. Anselm, bishop and confessor.

The Nineteenth Day of March.

IN Judea, the birthday of St. Joseph, spouse of the Most Blessed Virgin Mary.—At Sorrento, of the holy martyrs Quinctus, Quinctilla,

Quartilla, and Mark, with nine others.—At Nicomedia, of St. Pancharius, a Roman, who being beheaded under Diocletian, received the crown of martyrdom.—The same day, of the holy bishops Apollonius and Leontius.—At Ghent, of the Saints Landoaldus, a Roman priest, and Amantius, deacon, who were sent to preach the Gospel by pope St. Martin, and after their death became illustrious by many miracles.—At Civita-di-Penna, the birthday of blessed John, a man of great holiness, who came from Syria into Italy, where he constructed a monastery, and after having been the father of many servants of God for forty-four years and eminent for virtue, he rested in peace.

The Twentieth Day of March.

IN Judea, of St. Joachim, father of the Most Blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God, whose festival is kept on the Sunday within the Octave of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary.—In Asia, the birthday of St. Archippus, fellow-laborer of the blessed apostle Paul, who is mentioned by him in his epistle to Philemon, and in the one to the Colossians.—In Syria, of the holy martyrs Paul, Cyril, Eugenius, and four others.—The same day, of the

Saints Photina, a Samaritan, and Joseph and Victor, her sons; also, of Sebastian, military officer, Anatolius, and Photius; of Photides, Parasceves and Cyriaca, sisters, who were all martyred for confessing Christ.—At Amisus, in Paphlagonia, of seven holy women, Alexandra, Claudia, Euphrasia, Matrona, Juliana, Euphemia, and Theodosia, who were put to death for the confession of the faith. They were followed by Derphuta and her sister.—At Apollonia, of St. Nicetas, bishop, who breathed his last in exile, where he had been sent for upholding the worship of holy images.—In the monastery of Fontanella, of St. Wulfran, bishop of Sens, who after having resigned his bishopric and performed miracles, departed out of this life.—In England, the demise of St. Cuthbert, bishop of Lindisfarne, who from his childhood to his death was renowned for good works and miracles. — At Sienna, in Tuscany, of blessed Ambrose of the Order of Preachers, celebrated for sanctity, eloquence, and miracles.

The Twenty-First Day of March.

ON Mount Cassino, the birthday of St. Benedict, abbot, who restored in the West the monastic discipline, which was greatly relaxed, and propagated it. His life of eminent virtues

and glorious miracles was written by pope St. Gregory.—At Alexandria, the commemoration of the holy martyrs, who, under the emperor Constantine and the prefect Philagrius, were murdered by the Arians and the Gentiles that rushed upon them, whilst they were in the church on Good Friday.—The same day, of the holy martyrs Philemon and Domninus.—At Catana, of St. Birillus, who was ordained bishop by blessed Peter. After converting many Gentiles to the faith, in extreme old age he rested in peace.—At Alexandria, of blessed Serapion, anchoret and bishop of Thmuis, a man of great virtue, who being driven into exile by the enraged Arians, went to heaven.—In the territory of Lyons, of St. Lupicinus, abbot, whose life was resplendent with the lustre of holiness and miracles.

The Twenty-Second Day of March.

AT Narbonne, in France, the birthday of St. Paul, bishop, disciple of the Apostles, who is reported to have been Sergius Paulus the proconsul, baptized by the blessed apostle Paul, and left at Narbonne, where he was raised to the episcopal dignity when the apostle went to Spain. Having zealously discharged the office of preaching and performed miracles, he departed for heaven.—At Terracina, of St. Epa-

phroditus, disciple of the Apostles, who was ordained bishop of that city by the blessed apostle Peter.—In Africa, of the holy martyrs Saturninus and nine others.—The same day, the birthday of the Saints Callinica and Basilissa, martyrs.—At Ancyra, of St. Basil, priest and martyr, who having endured grievous torments under Julian the Apostate, gave up his soul to God.—At Carthage, of St. Octavian, archdeacon, and of many thousands of martyrs, who were slain by the Vandals for the Catholic faith.—In the same place, of St. Deogratias, bishop of Carthage, who redeemed many of that city led away captives by the Vandals, and performed other good works, after which he went to rest in the Lord.—At Osimo, in the March of Ancona, of St. Benvenutus, bishop.—In Sweden, of St. Catharine, virgin, daughter of St. Bridget.—At Rome, of St. Lea, widow, whose virtues and passage to the kingdom of God are recorded by St. Jerome.—At Genoa, of St. Catharine, widow, celebrated for her contempt of the world and her love of God.

The Twenty-Third Day of March.

IN Africa, of the holy martyrs Victorian, proconsul of Carthage, and two brothers, of Aquaregia. Also of Frumentius, and another

Frumentius, both merchants, who in the persecution of the Vandals, (as is related by bishop Victor Africanus,) under the Arian king Hunneric, being subjected to most atrocious torments for their courageous confession of the Catholic faith, were gloriously crowned.—Also in Africa, of St. Fidelis, martyr.—In the same country, of St. Felix, and twenty others.—At Cæsarea, in Palestine, of the holy martyrs Nicon, and ninety-nine others.—Also, the crowning of the holy martyrs Domitius, Pelagia, Aquila, Eparchius, and Theodosia.—At Lima, in Peru, of St. Turibius, archbishop, by whose exertions faith and ecclesiastical discipline were spread through America. His feast is kept on the 27th of April.—At Antioch, of St. Theodulus, priest.—At Cæsarea, of St. Julian, confessor.—In Campania, of St. Benedict, monk, who having been shut up by the Goths in a burning furnace, was the next day found uninjured.

The Twenty-Fourth Day of March.

AT Rome, of the holy martyrs Mark and Timothy, who were crowned with martyrdom under the emperor Antoninus.—In the same city, of St. Epigmenius, priest, who consummated his martyrdom by the sword, in the

persecution of Diocletian, under the judge Turpius.—Also, at Rome, the passion of blessed Pigmenius, priest, who, under Julian the Apostate, was killed for the faith of Christ, by being precipitated into the Tiber.—At Cæsarea, in Palestine, the birthday of the holy martyrs Timolaus, Denis, Pausides, Romulus, Alexander, of another Alexander, Agapius, of another Denis, who merited the crown of life by being beheaded in the persecution of Diocletian, under the governor Urban.—In Mauritania (Barbary), the birthday of the saintly brothers Romulus and Secundus, who suffered for the faith of Christ.—At Trent, the passion of the holy child Simeon, barbarously murdered by the Jews. He became celebrated for many miracles.—At Synnadas, in Phrygia, of St. Agapitus, bishop.—At Brescia, of St. Latinus, bishop.—In Syria, of St. Seleucus, confessor.

The Twenty-Fifth Day of March.

THE Annunciation of the most Blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God.—At Rome, of St. Quirinus, martyr, who after losing his goods, suffering imprisonment in a dark dungeon, and being severely scourged, was put to death with the sword, and thrown into the Tiber. The Christians having found his body

in the island of Lycaonia, buried it in the Pontian cemetery.—In the same city, of two hundred and sixty-two holy martyrs.—At Sirmium, the passion of St. Irenæus, bishop and martyr, who, in the time of the emperor Maximian, under the governor Probus, after undergoing bitter torments, and a painful imprisonment for many days, had finally his head cut off.—At Nicomedia, of St. Dula, female servant of a soldier, who being killed for the preserving of her chastity, deserved the crown of martyrdom.—At Jerusalem, the commemoration of the good Thief, who confessed Christ on the cross, and deserved to hear from Him these words: "This day thou shalt be with me in paradise."—At Laodicea, of Saint Pelagius, bishop, who having endured exile and other afflictions for the Catholic faith under Valens, rested in the Lord.—At Pistoja, of the holy confessors Barontius and Desiderius.—At Indre, in an island of the Loire, of St. Hermelandus, abbot, whose glorious life is proclaimed by signal miracles.

The Twenty-Sixth Day of March.

AT Rome, on the Lavican road, of St. Castulus, martyr, footman in the palace of the emperor. For harboring the Christians, he was three times suspended by the hands from

the ground, three times interrogated by the judge, and as he persevered in the confession of the Lord, he was thrown into a pit, overwhelmed with a heap of sand, and thus obtained the crown of martyrdom.—In the same city, the crowning of the holy martyrs Peter, Marcian, Jovinus, Thecla, Cassian, and others.—In Pentapolis, in Lybia, the birthday of the holy martyrs Theodore, bishop, Irenæus, deacon, Serapion and Ammonius, lectors.—At Sirmium, of the holy martyrs Montanus, priest, and Maxima, who were cast into a river for the faith of Christ.—Also, of the holy martyrs Quadratus, Theodosius, Emmanuel, and forty others.—At Alexandria, of the holy martyrs Eutychius and others, who died by the sword for the Catholic faith, in the time of Constantine, under the Arian bishop George.—The same day, of St. Ludger, bishop of Munster, who preached the Gospel to the Saxons.—At Saragossa, in Spain, of St. Braulio, bishop and confessor.—At Treves, of St. Felix, bishop.

The Twenty-Seventh Day of March.

AT Drizipara, in Pannonia, of St. Alexander, soldier, who under the emperor Maximian, having overcome many tribulations for Christ, and wrought many miracles, ended his martyr-

dom by decapitation.—The same day, of the Saints Philetus, senator, Lydia his wife, and their sons Macedon and Theoprepides; also of Amphilochius, officer in the army, and Chronidas, notary, who were put to death for the confession of Christ.—In Persia, of the holy martyrs Zanitas, Lazarus, Marotas, Narses, and five others, who being barbarously murdered, under Sapor, king of Persia, merited the palm of martyrdom.—At Salzburg, of St. Rupert, bishop and confessor, who greatly spread the Gospel in Bavaria and Austria.—In Egypt, of St. John, hermit, a man of great holiness, who among other virtues, was replenished with the spirit of prophecy, and predicted to the emperor Theodosius that he would gain the victory over the tyrants Maximus and Eugenius.

The Twenty-Eighth Day of March.

AT Cæsarea, in Palestine, the birthday of the holy martyrs Priscus, Malchus, and Alexander. In the persecution of Valerian, they were dwelling in the suburbs of Cæsarea, but knowing that in the city the heavenly crown of martyrdom was to be gained, burning with the divine ardor of faith, they go to the judge of their own accord, rebuke him for shedding in

torrents the blood of the faithful, and are immediately condemned to be devoured by beasts for the name of Christ.—At Tarsus, in Cilicia, of the holy martyrs Castor and Dorotheus.—In Africa, of the holy martyrs Rogatus, Successus, and sixteen others.—At Rome, of Saint Xystus III., pope and confessor.—At Norcia, of St. Speus, abbot, a man of extraordinary patience, whose soul at its departure from this life was seen by all his brethren to ascend to heaven in the shape of a dove.—At Châlon, in France, the demise of St. Gontram, king, who devoted himself to exercises of piety, and despising the pomps of the world, bestowed his treasures on churches and the poor.

The Twenty-Ninth Day of March.

IN Persia, of the holy martyrs, Jonas and Barachisius, under Sapor, king of Persia. Jonas, being pressed in a vice till his bones were broken, was cut in twain; the other was suffocated by having burning pitch poured into his throat.—At Heliopolis, near Mount Lebanon, of St. Cyril, deacon and martyr, whose body was opened, and his liver plucked out by the Gentiles, who devoured it like wild beasts, under

Julian, the Apostate.—At Nicomedia, the passion of the holy martyrs Pastor, Victorinus and their companions.—In Africa, of the holy confessors, Armogastes, count, Mascula, stage-player, and Saturus, steward of the king's house, who, during the persecution of the Vandals, under the Arian king Genseric, having endured many and severe torments, as well as reproaches, for the confession of the truth, reached the end of their glorious combats.—At Asti, of St. Secundus, martyr.—In the monastery of Luxeuil, the decease of St. Eustasius, abbot, disciple of Saint Columban, who was the father of nearly six hundred monks. Eminent in sanctity, he was also renowned for miracles.

The Thirtieth Day of March.

AT Rome, on the Appian way, the passion of blessed Quirinus, tribune, baptized with all his household, by pope St. Alexander, who was imprisoned in his house. Under the emperor Adrian, he was delivered to the judge Aurelian, and as he persevered in the confession of the faith, his tongue was plucked off, he was stretched on the rack, his hands and feet were cut off, and the sword terminated the course of

his martyrdom.—At Thessalonica, the birthday of the holy martyrs Domninus, Victor, and their companions.—At Constantinople, the commemoration of many holy martyrs of the Catholic communion, whom the heresiarch Macedonius, in the time of Constantius, put to death by unheard-of kinds of torments. For among other tortures, he cut off the breasts of orthodox women by pressing them between the lids of chests, and seared them with a hot iron.—At Senlis, the demise of St. Regulus, Bishop of Arles.—At Orleans, in France, of St. Pastor, bishop.—At Syracuse, of St. Zosimus, bishop and confessor.—On Mount Sinai, of St. John Climacus, abbot.—At Aquino, of St. Clinius, confessor.

The Thirty-First Day of March.

AT Thecua, in Palestine, of St. Amos, prophet, whom the priest Amasias frequently scourged, and his son Ozias thrust through the temples with an iron spike. Being carried half dead to his native place, he expired there and was buried with his forefathers.—In Africa, of the holy martyrs Theodulus, Anesius, Felix, Cornelia, and their companions.—In Persia, of St. Benjamin, deacon, who, because he would

not cease to preach the word of God, had, in the reign of king Isdegerdes, sharp-pointed reeds forced under his nails, a thorny stake driven through his bowels, and thus consummated his martyrdom.—At Rome, of St. Balbina, virgin, daughter of the blessed martyr Quirinus, who was baptized by pope St. Alexander, and after overcoming the world, was buried by the side of her father, on the Appian road.

APRIL.

The First Day of April.

AT Rome, the passion of St. Theodora, sister of the illustrious martyr Hermes, who underwent martyrdom in the time of the emperor Adrian, under the judge Aurelian, and was buried by the side of her brother, on the Salarian road, not far from the city.—The same day, of St. Venantius, bishop and martyr.—In Egypt, of the holy martyrs Victor and Stephen.—In Armenia, of the holy martyrs Quinctian and Irenæus.—At Constantinople, of St. Macarius, confessor, who, under the emperor Leo, ended his life in exile for the defence of the honor paid to sacred images.—At Grenoble, of St. Hugh, bishop, who spent many years of his life in solitude, and being celebrated for glorious miracles, departed for heaven.—At Amiens, of St. Valery, abbot, whose tomb is illustrated by frequent miracles.

The Second Day of April.

OF St. Francis of Paula, founder of the Order of Minims, who being renowned for virtues and miracles, was inscribed among the Saints by Leo X.—At Cæsarea, in Palestine, the birthday of St. Amphian, martyr, who, in the persecution of Galerius Maximian, for reproving the governor Urban, who was sacrificing to idols, had his body cruelly lacerated, his feet wrapped in a cloth dipped in oil and set on fire. He was subjected to the most painful tortures, and lastly plunged into the sea. Thus through fire and water, he reached everlasting repose.—In the same city, the passion of St. Theodosia, a virgin of Tyre, who, in the same persecution, for having publicly saluted the holy confessors as they stood before the tribunal, and begged of them to remember her when they should be with God, was arrested and led to the governor Urban. By his order, her sides and breasts were lacerated to her very entrails, and she was thrown into the sea.—At Lyons, of St. Nizier, bishop of that city, renowned for his saintly life and miracles.—At Como, of St. Abundius, bishop and confessor.—At Langres, of Saint Urban, bishop.—In Palestine, the decease of St. Mary of Egypt, surnamed the sinner.

ST. ALBERT'S COLLEGE LIBRARY

The Third Day of April.

AT Taormina, in Sicily, of St. Pancratius, bishop, who sealed, with a martyr's blood, the gospel of Christ which the apostle St. Peter had sent him thither to preach.—At Tomis, in Scythia, the birthday of the holy martyrs Evagrius and Benignus.—At Thessalonica, the passion of the holy virgins Agape and Chionia, under the emperor Diocletian. As they would not deny Christ, they were first macerated in prison, afterwards cast into the fire, but being untouched by the flames, they gave up their souls to their Creator whilst praying to Him.—At Tyre, of St. Vulpian, martyr, who, in the persecution of Maximian Galerius, was sewed up in a bag with a serpent and a dog, and drowned in the sea.—In the monastery of Medicion, in the East, of St. Nicetas, abbot, who suffered much for the worship of holy images, under Leo the Armenian.—In England, of St. Richard, bishop of Chichester, celebrated for holiness and glorious miracles.—In the same country, of St. Burgundofora, abbess and virgin.—At Palermo, of St. Benedict of St. Philadelphus, confessor, surnamed the Black, on account of the color of his body, of the Order of Minorites, who, renowned for miracles and vir-

tues, rested in the Lord on the third of April, and was numbered among the Saints by the Sovereign Pontiff, Pius VII.

The Fourth Day of April.

AT Seville, in Spain, of St. Isidore, bishop, eminent for sanctity and learning, who illustrated Spain by his zeal for the Catholic faith, and the observance of ecclesiastical discipline. —At Thessalonica, of the holy martyrs Agathopodes, deacon, and Theodulus, lector, who, for the confession of the Christian faith, under the emperor Maximian and the governor Faustin, had a stone tied to their neck, and were thrown into the sea.—At Milan, the demise of St. Ambrose, bishop and confessor, by whose labors, amongst other monuments of his learning and miracles, almost all Italy returned to the Catholic faith, at the time when the perfidious Arian heresy was widely spread.—At Constantinople, of St. Plato, monk, who for many years, with invincible courage, combated the heretics that were breaking sacred images. —In Palestine, of St. Zosimus, anchoret, who attended to the obsequies of St. Mary of Egypt.

The Fifth Day of April.

AT Vannes, in Brittany, of St. Vincent Ferrer, confessor, of the Order of Preachers, who was mighty in words and deeds, and converted many thousands of infidels to Christ. —At Thessalonica, of St. Irene, virgin, who for having concealed the sacred books, contrary to the edict of Diocletian, was imprisoned, pierced with an arrow, and consumed by fire, by the order of the governor Dulcetius, under whom her sisters Agape and Chionia had also previously suffered.—In the island of Lesbos, the passion of five holy martyrs.—The same day, of St. Zeno, martyr, who had his skin torn off, and his body besmeared with pitch, and cast into the fire.—In Africa, the passion of the holy martyrs, who, in the persecution of the Arian king Genseric, were murdered in the church on Easter day. The lector, whilst singing Alleluia at the stand, had his throat transpierced with an arrow.

The Sixth Day of April.

AT Rome, the birthday of blessed Sixtus, pope and martyr, who governed the Church in the time of the emperor Adrian. Under Antoninus Pius, he willingly endured a temporal

death in order to gain Christ.—In Macedonia, of the holy martyrs Timothy and Diogenes.—In Persia, of one hundred and twenty holy martyrs.—At Ascalon, the passion of the holy martyrs Platonides and two others.—At Carthage, of St. Marcellin, who was slain by the heretics for defending the Catholic faith.—At Rome, of St. Celestin, pope, who condemned Nestorius, bishop of Constantinople, and put Pelagius to flight. It was also by his authority, that the holy ecumenical Synod of Ephesus was celebrated against the said Nestorius.—In Ireland, of St. Celsus, bishop, who preceded blessed Malachy in the episcopate.—In Denmark, of St. William, abbot, renowned for his saintly life and miracles.

The Seventh Day of April.

IN Africa, the birthday of the holy martyrs Epiphanius, bishop, Donatus, Rufinus, and thirteen others.—At Sinope, in Pontus, of two hundred holy martyrs.—In Cilicia, of Saint Calliopius, martyr, who, under the prefect Maximian, after undergoing other torments, being fastened to a cross with his head downward, was adorned with the noble crown of martyrdom.—At Nicomedia, of Saint Cyriacus

and ten other martyrs.—At Alexandria, of St. Peleusius, priest and martyr.—At Rome, of St. Hegesippus, who lived near the time of the Apostles. He came to Rome whilst Anicetus was Sovereign Pontiff, and remained till the accession of Eleutherius. He composed the history of the Church, from the Passion of our Lord to his own time, in a simple style, to express in his narrative the character of those whose life he imitated.—At Verona, of St. Saturninus, bishop and confessor.—In Syria, of St. Aphraates, anchoret, who, in the time of Valens, defended the Catholic faith against the Arians by the power of miracles.

The Eighth Day of April.

AT Alexandria, of Saint Ædesius, martyr, brother of the blessed Apphian, who, under the emperor Maximian Galerius, for openly reproving the wicked judge that delivered to corruptors virgins consecrated to God, was arrested by the soldiers, subjected to the most severe torments, and thrown into the sea for Christ our Lord.—In Africa, of the holy martyrs Januarius, Maxima, and Macaria.—At Carthage, of St. Concessa, martyr.—The same day, the commemoration of the Saints Hero-

dion, Asyncritus, and Phlegon, who are mentioned by the blessed apostle Paul in his epistle to the Romans.—At Corinth, of St. Denis, bishop, who by the learning and unction with which he expounded the word of God, instructed not only the people of his own city and province, but also, by his letters, the bishops of other cities and provinces. His veneration for the Roman Pontiffs was such, that he was accustomed to read their epistles publicly in the church on Sundays. He flourished in the time of Marcus Antoninus Verus and Lucius Aurelius Commodus.—At Tours, of Saint Perpetuus, bishop, a man of admirable sanctity.—At Ferentino, in Campania, of St. Redemptus, bishop, mentioned by pope St. Gregory.—At Como, of St. Amantius, bishop and confessor.

The Ninth Day of April.

AT Antioch, of St. Prochorus, who was one of the first seven deacons. Renowned for faith and miracles, he was crowned with martyrdom.—At Rome, the birthday of the holy martyrs Demetrius, Concessus, Hilary, and their companions. At Sirmium, the passion of seven holy virgins and martyrs, who purchased together eternal life, at the price of their own

blood.—At Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, of Saint Eupsychius, martyr, who suffered martyrdom under Julian the Apostate, for having overthrown the temple of Fortune.—In Africa, of the holy Massylitan martyrs, on whose birthday St. Augustine delivered a discourse.—At Amida, in Mesopotamia, of Saint Acatius, bishop, who, to redeem captives, melted and sold the very vessels of the Church.—At Rouen, of St. Hugh, bishop and confessor.—At Die, of St. Marcellus, bishop, celebrated for miracles.—In Judea, of St. Mary Cleophas, sister of the most Blessed Mary, Mother of God.—At Rome, the translation of the body of Saint Monica, mother of the blessed bishop Augustine, which was brought from Ostia to Rome, under the Sovereign Pontiff, Martin V., and with due honors buried in the church of the said Saint Augustine.—At Mons, in Hainaut, of blessed Waltrude, renowned for holiness of life and miracles.

The Tenth Day of April.

OF Ezechiel, prophet, who was put to death in Babylon by the Judge of the people of Israel, because he reproved him for worshipping idols. He was buried in the sepulchre of Sem and Arphaxad, Abraham's ancestors. To his tomb many were wont to resort for the purpose

of prayer.—At Rome, the birthday of many holy martyrs, whom pope St. Alexander baptized whilst he was detained in prison. The prefect Aurelian had them all put in an old ship, taken to the deep sea, and plunged into it with stones tied to their necks.—At Alexandria, of the holy martyrs Apollonius, priest, and five others, who, in the persecution of Maximian, were drowned in the sea.—In Africa, of the holy martyrs Terentius, African, Pompey, and their companions, who, under the emperor Decius and the prefect Fortunian, were scourged, racked, and subjected to other torments. Their martyrdom ended by decapitation.—The same day, of St. Macarius, bishop of Antioch, celebrated for his virtues and miracles.

The Eleventh Day of April.

AT Rome, of Saint Leo, pope and confessor, who, because of his extraordinary merits, was styled the Great. In his time was celebrated the holy council of Chalcedon, in which he condemned Eutyches through his legates, and by his own authority confirmed the decrees of that Synod. After having made many enactments, and composed excellent works concerning the holy Church of God and the whole flock of the Lord, as becomes a good and zealous

pastor, he rested in peace.—At Pergamus, in Asia, of St. Antipas, a faithful witness, of whom Saint John speaks in the Apocalypse. Under the emperor Domitian, he was shut up in a red-hot brazen ox, and thus consummated his martyrdom. At Salona, in Dalmatia, of the holy martyrs Domnion, bishop, with eight soldiers.—At Gortina, in Candia, of St. Philip, bishop, most renowned for merit and doctrine, who in the time of Marcus Antoninus Verus and Lucius Aurelius Commodus, governed the church entrusted to him, and defended it against the fury of the Gentiles, and the snares of the heretics.—At Nicomedia, of St. Eustorgius, priest.—At Spoleto, of St. Isaac, monk and confessor, whose virtues are recorded by pope St. Gregory.—At Gaza, in Palestine, of Saint Barsanuphius, anchoret, under the emperor Justinian.

The Twelfth Day of April.

AT Verona, the passion of St. Zeno, bishop, who, amidst the storms of persecution, governed that Church with great constancy, and was crowned with martyrdom in the days of Gallienus.—In Cappadocia, of Saint Sabas, a Goth, who, under the emperor Valens, in the persecution raised against Christians by Athanaric, king of the Goths, was, after undergoing

cruel torments, cast into a river. Many of the orthodox Goths, as is attested by St. Augustine, were also at that time adorned with the crown of martyrdom.—At Braga, in Portugal, of St. Victor, martyr, who being only a catechumen, refused to adore an idol, and confessed Jesus Christ with great constancy. After suffering many torments, he was beheaded, and thus merited to be baptized in his own blood.—At Fermo, in the Marches, of St. Vissia, virgin and martyr.—At Rome, on the Aurelian road, the birthday of St. Julius, pope, who labored much for the Catholic faith against the Arians. Having performed many great actions, and being celebrated for a saintly life, he rested in peace.—At Gap, of St. Constantine, bishop and confessor.—At Pavia, of St. Damian, bishop.

The Thirteenth Day of April.

AT Seville, in Spain, of St. Hermenegild, son of Leovigild, Arian king of the Visigoths, who was incarcerated for the confession of the Catholic faith. Having, in the Paschal solemnity, refused to receive communion from an Arian bishop, he was, by order of his perfidious father, struck with an axe, and thus exchanging an earthly kingdom for a heavenly one, entered heaven both as a king and as a

martyr.—At Pergamus, in Asia, the birthday of the holy martyrs Carpus, bishop of Thyatira, Papylus, deacon, and his sister Agathonica, an excellent woman, Agathadorus, their servant, and many others, who after enduring various torments, were, for their blessed confession, crowned with martyrdom in the persecution of Marcus Antoninus Verus and Lucius Aurelius Commodus.—In this same persecution, there suffered at Rome that admirable man, Justin the Philosopher. He had addressed to the emperors just mentioned his second Apology for the defence of our religion, and had justified it by strong arguments, when, by the intrigues of the Cynic Crescens, whose conduct and immorality he had reproved, being accused to be a Christian, he obtained the reward of a martyr, as a remuneration for his faithful confession.—The same day, the passion of the Saints Maximus, Quinctilian, and Dadas, in the persecution of Diocletian.—At Ravenna, of St. Ursus, bishop and confessor.

The Fourteenth Day of April.

AT Rome, on the Appian way, the birthday of the holy martyrs Tiburtius, Valerian, and Maximus, under the emperor Alexander and the prefect Almachius. The first two be-

ing converted to Christ by the exhortations of blessed Cecilia, and baptized by pope Saint Urban, were for the confession of the faith beaten with sticks, and decapitated. But Maximus, chamberlain of the prefect, touched at their constancy, and confirmed by the sight of an angel, believed in Christ, and was scourged with leaded whips until he expired.—At Teramo (or Terni), of St. Proculus, bishop and martyr.—Also, of Saint Domnina, virgin and martyr, crowned with other virgins, her companions.—At Alexandria, of St. Thomaides, martyr.—The same day, of St. Ardalion, comedian, who, whilst he was scoffing at the holy rites of the Christian religion, being suddenly changed, bore testimony to it, not only by his words, but also with his blood.—At Lyons, of St. Lambert, bishop and confessor.—At Alexandria, of St. Fronto, abbot, whose life was adorned with sanctity and miracles.—At Rome, of Saint Abundius, mansionary canon of the church of St. Peter.

The Fifteenth Day of April.

AT Rome, of the Saints Basilissa and Anastasia, noble women, disciples of the Apostles. As they persevered courageously in the confession of the faith, under the emperor Nero they had their tongue and feet cut off, and being

struck with the sword, obtained the crown of martyrdom.—The same day, of the holy martyrs Maro, Eutyches, and Victorinus, who, with blessed Flavia Domitilla, were first banished to the island of Pontia for the confession of Christ. Being recalled in the reign of Nerva, and having converted many to the faith, in the persecution of Trajan they were put to death in different manners by the judge Valerian.—In Persia, of the holy martyrs Maximus and Olympiades, who, under the emperor Decius, were beaten with sticks and whips, and had their heads struck with clubs until they breathed their last.—At Ferentino, in Campania, of St. Eutychius, martyr.—At Myra, in Lycia, of St. Crescens, who consummated his martyrdom by fire.—Also, of the holy martyrs Theodorus and Pausilippus, who suffered under the emperor Adrian.

The Sixteenth Day of April.

AT Corinth, the birthday of the holy martyrs Callistus and Charisius, with seven others, who were all cast into the sea.—At Saragossa, in Spain, the birthday of eighteen holy martyrs, Optatus, Lupercus, Successus, Martial, Urbanus, Julia, Quinctilian, Publius, Fronto, Felix, Cæcilian, Eventius, Primitivus, Apodemius, and four others, who, it is said, bore the

name of Saturninus. Under Dacian, governor of Spain, they were all together subjected to torments and slain. Their celebrated martyrdom has been described in verse by Prudentius. —In the same place, of St. Encratis, virgin and martyr, who had her body lacerated, her breast cut off, her liver plucked out, and being still alive was confined in a prison until her ulcerated flesh putrefied.—In the same city, of the Saints Caius and Crementius, who twice confessed the faith of Christ, and persevering in it, drank of the chalice of martyrdom.—Again in the same place, of St. Lambert, martyr.—At Palencia, of St. Turibius, bishop of Astorga, who with the aid of pope St. Leo, entirely drove out of Spain the heresy of Priscillian, and after being renowned for miracles, rested in peace.—At Braga, in Portugal, of St. Fructuosus, bishop.—The same day, of Saint Paternus, bishop of Avranches.—In Belgium, near Valenciennes, of St. Drogo, confessor.—At Sienna, in Tuscany, of blessed Joachim, of the Order of the Servants of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

The Seventeenth Day of April.

AT Rome, of St. Anicetus, pope and martyr, who, in the persecution of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus and Lucius Verus, received the palm

of martyrdom.—In Africa, the birthday of blessed Mappalicus, martyr, who with many others was crowned with martyrdom, as is related by St. Cyprian in his epistle to the Martyrs and Confessors.—In the same country, of the holy martyrs Fortunatus and Marcian.—At Antioch, of the holy martyrs Peter, deacon, and Hermogenes, his servant.—At Cordova, of the holy martyrs Elias, priest, Paul and Isidore, monks.—At Vienne, of St. Pantagathus, bishop.—At Tortona, of St. Innocent, bishop and confessor.—At Citeaux, in France, of St. Stephen, abbot, who was the first to live in the desert of Citeaux, and welcomed with joy St. Bernard and his companions when they came thither.—In the monastery of Chaise-Dieu, in the diocese of Clermont, of St. Robert, confessor, founder and first abbot of that monastery.

The Eighteenth Day of April.

AT Rome, of St. Apollonius, senator, who, under the emperor Commodus and the prefect Perennius, having been denounced as a Christian by his servant, and being commanded to give an account of his faith, composed an able work which he read in the Senate. He was nevertheless decapitated for Christ by the

sentence of the Senate.—At Messina, the birthday of the holy martyrs Eleutherius, bishop of Illyricum, and Anthia, his mother. Being illustrious by the holiness of his life and the power of working miracles, he was, in the reign of Adrian, laid on a bed of iron red-hot, on a gridiron, in a frying-pan filled with boiling oil, pitch and rosin; he was cast to the lions, but remaining unhurt, he finally had his throat cut together with his mother.—In the same place, of St. Corebus, prefect, who was converted to the faith by St. Eleutherius, and died by the sword.—At Brescia, of St. Calocerus, martyr, who was converted to Christ by Saints Faustinus and Jovita, and under the same Adrian terminated his glorious combat for the confession of the faith.—At Cordova, of St. Perfect, priest and martyr, killed by the Moors for inveighing against the sect of Mahomet.—At Milan, of St. Galdini, cardinal and bishop of that city, who, at the conclusion of a discourse against heretics, gave up his soul to God.—In Tuscany, on Mount Senario, of blessed Amideus, one of the seven Founders of the Order of the Servants of the Blessed Virgin Mary, very celebrated for his most ardent love of God.

The Nineteenth Day of April.

THE birthday of St. Timon, one of the first seven deacons, who taught first at Berea, and afterwards disseminating the word of the Lord, went to Corinth, where, it is said, he was delivered to the flames by the Jews and the Greeks; but remaining uninjured, he ended his martyrdom by being fastened to a cross.—At Melitine, in Armenia, of the holy martyrs Hermogenes, Caius, Expeditus, Aristonicus, Rufus and Galatas, crowned on the same day.—At Collioure, in Spain, the passion of St. Vincent, martyr.—The same day, of the holy martyrs Socrates and Denis, who were transpierced with lances.—At Jerusalem, of St. Paphnutius, martyr.—At Canterbury, in England, of St. Elphege, bishop and martyr.—At Antioch, in Pisidia, of St. George, bishop, who died in exile for the worship of sacred images.—At Rome, of St. Leo IX., pope, illustrious by his virtues and miracles.—In the monastery of Lobbes, of St. Ursmar, bishop.—At Florence, of Saint Crescent, confessor, disciple of the blessed bishop Zenobius.

The Twentieth Day of April.

AT Rome, of the holy martyrs Sulpicius and Servilian, who were converted to the faith of Christ by the discourses and miracles of the

holy virgin Domitilla. Having refused to sacrifice to the idols, they were beheaded by Anian, prefect of the city, in the persecution of Trajan.—The same day, of the holy martyrs Victor, Zoticus, Zeno, Acindinus, Cæsareus, Severian, Chrysophorus, Theonas, and Antoninus, who after undergoing various trials, suffered martyrdom.—At Tomis, in Scythia, of Saint Theotimus, bishop, who on account of his great sanctity and miracles, was venerated by unbelieving barbarians.—At Embrun, in France, of St. Marcellin, first bishop of that city, who by divine inspiration, came from Africa with his holy companions Vincent and Domninus, and converted to the faith of Christ the greatest portion of the inhabitants of the maritime Alps, by his preaching and wonderful prodigies, which he still operates. At Auxerre, of St. Marcian, priest.—The same day, of St. Theodore, confessor, surnamed Trichinas, from the rough garment of hair which he wore. He was renowned for many miracles, especially for his power over the demons. Out of his body issues a liquor which imparts health to the sick.—At Monte-Pulciano, of St. Agnes, virgin, of the Order of St. Dominic, celebrated for miracles.

The Twenty-First Day of April.

AT Canterbury, in England, of St. Anselm, bishop, renowned for sanctity and learning. —In Persia, the birthday of St. Simeon, bishop of Seleucia and Ctesiphon. He was arrested by order of Sapor, king of Persia, loaded with irons, and presented to the iniquitous tribunals. As he refused to adore the sun, and freely and constantly bore testimony to Jesus Christ, he was first macerated a long time in a dungeon with one hundred other confessors, some of whom were bishops, others priests, others clerics of various orders. Then Usthazanes, the king's tutor, who had been reclaimed from apostasy by Simeon, endured martyrdom with great constancy. The day after, which was the anniversary of our Lord's passion, the companions of Simeon, whom he had movingly exhorted, had their heads cut off before his eyes, after which he was himself decapitated. With him suffered also several distinguished men: Abdechalas and Ananias, his priests, with Pusicius, the chief of the royal artificers. This last having encouraged Ananias, who seemed to falter, died a cruel death, having his neck perforated, and his tongue drawn out through the hole thus made. After him, his daughter, who was a consecrated virgin, was

put to death.—At Alexandria, of the holy martyrs Arator, priest, Fortunatus, Felix, Silvius, and Vitalis, who died in prison.—Also of the Saints Apollo, Isacius, and Crotates, who suffered under Diocletian.—At Antioch, of St. Anastasius Sinaita, bishop.

The Twenty-Second Day of April.

AT Rome, on the Appian way, the birthday of St. Soter, pope and martyr.—In the same city, of St. Caius, pope, who was crowned with martyrdom, under the emperor Diocletian.—At Smyrna, of the saints Apelles and Lucius, who were among the first disciples of Christ.—The same day of many holy martyrs who, the next year after the death of St. Simeon and also on the day when the Passion of our Lord was commemorated, were put to the sword for the name of Christ all over Persia, under king Sapor. In this combat for the faith, suffered the eunuch Azades, much beloved by the king, Milles, a bishop renowned for sanctity and miracles, Acepsimas, bishop, with his priest James; also Aithalas and Joseph, priests; Azadan and Abdiesus, deacons, and many other clerics; Mareas and Bicor, bishops, with twenty other bishops, and nearly two hundred and

fifty clerics; many monks and consecrated virgins, among whom was the sister of St. Simeon, called Tarbula, with her maid-servant, who were both killed in a most cruel manner by being tied to stakes and sawed.—Also in Persia, of the saints Parmenius, Helimenas and Chrysotelus, priests, Lucas and Mucius, deacons, whose triumph is related in the Acts of Saints Abdon and Sennen.—At Alexandria, the birthday of St. Leonides, martyr, who suffered under Severus.—At Lyons, of St. Epipodius, who, in the persecution of Antoninus Verus, was arrested with Alexander his companion, and after undergoing severe torments, consummated his martyrdom by decapitation.—At Sens, of St. Leo, bishop and confessor.—At Anastasiopolis, of St. Theodore, bishop, renowned for miracles.

The Twenty-Third Day of April.

THE birthday of St. George, whose illustrious martyrdom is honored by the Church of God among the combats of other crowned martyrs.—At Valence, in France, the passion of the holy martyrs Felix, priest, Fortunatus and Achilleus, deacons, who being sent to preach the word of God by blessed Irenæus, bishop of

Lyons, converted the greater portion of that city to the faith of Christ. These martyrs were cast into prison by the commander Cornelius, were a long time scourged, had their legs broken, were bound to wheels in motion, and made to inhale smoke whilst stretched on the rack, and finally died by the sword.—In Prussia, the birthday of St. Adalbert, bishop of Prague and martyr, who preached the Gospel to the Poles and Hungarians.—At Milan, of St. Marolus, bishop and confessor.—At Toul, in France, of St. Gerard, bishop of that city.

The Twenty-Fourth Day of April.

AT Sevis, in Switzerland, of St. Fidelis of Sigmaringen, of the Order of Capuchin Minorites, who was sent thither to preach the Catholic faith. Being murdered by the heretics, he consummated his martyrdom, and was placed among the holy martyrs by the Sovereign Pontiff, Benedict XIV.—At Rome, of St. Sabas, military officer, who being accused of visiting the Christians kept in prison, confessed Christ openly before the judge, by whom he was burned with torches and thrown into a caldron of hot pitch, out of which he came uninjured. By this miracle seventy men were

converted to Christ. They all remained constant in the confession of the faith, and were put to the sword. But Sabas terminated his martyrdom by being cast into the river.—At Lyons, in France, the birthday of St. Alexander, martyr, who, in the persecution of Antoninus Verus, after being imprisoned, was first so lacerated by the cruelty of those who scourged him, that his ribs were bared and the inside of his body could be seen. Then he was fastened to the gibbet of the cross, on which he yielded up his blessed soul. Thirty-four others suffered with him; they are commemorated on other days.—The same day, of the holy martyrs Eusebius, Neon, Leontius, Longinus, and four others, who in the persecution of Diocletian, after enduring great torments, were killed with the sword.—In England, the demise of St. Mellitus, bishop, who being sent thither by St. Gregory, converted the East-Saxons and their king to the faith.—At Elvira, in Spain, of St. Gregory, bishop and confessor.—At Brescia, of St. Honorius, bishop.—In Ireland, of St. Egbert, priest and monk, a man of admirable humility and continency.—At Rheims, of the holy virgins Bona and Doda.

The Twenty-Fifth Day of April.

AT Alexandria, the birthday of blessed Mark, evangelist, disciple and interpreter of the apostle St. Peter. He wrote his gospel at the request of the faithful of Rome, and taking it with him, proceeded to Egypt and founded a church at Alexandria, where he was the first to announce Christ. Afterwards, being arrested for the faith, he was bound, dragged over stones and endured great afflictions. Lastly he was confined to prison, where, being comforted by the visit of an angel, and even by the apparition of our Lord himself, he was called to the heavenly kingdom in the eighth year of Nero. —At Rome, the great Litanies in the church of St. Peter.—At Syracuse, of the holy martyrs Evodius, Hermogenes, and Callistus.—At Antioch, of St. Stephen, bishop and martyr, who suffered much from the heretics who attacked the Council of Chalcedon, and was precipitated into the river Orontes, in the time of the emperor Zeno.—In the same city, of the saints Philo and Agathopodes, deacons.—At Alexandria, of St. Anian, bishop, disciple of blessed Mark, and his successor in the episcopate, who, renowned for virtues, rested in the Lord.—At Lobbes, the birthday of St. Erminus, bishop and confessor.

The Twenty-Sixth Day of April.

AT Rome, the birthday of blessed Cletus, pope, who governed the Church the second after the apostle St. Peter, and was crowned with martyrdom in the persecution of Domitian. —In the same city, of St. Marcellinus, pope and martyr, who, under Maximian, was beheaded for the faith of Christ, with Claudius, Cyrinus, and Antoninus. There was at this time so great a persecution, that within a month seventeen thousand Christians were crowned with martyrdom.—At Amasea, in Pontus, of St. Basileus, bishop and martyr, whose illustrious martyrdom occurred under the emperor Licinius. His body was thrown into the sea; but being found by Elpidiphorus, through the revelation of an angel, was honorably entombed.—At Braga, in Portugal, of St. Peter, martyr, the first bishop of that city.—At Vienne, of St. Clarence, bishop and confessor.—At Verona, of St. Lucidius, bishop.—In the monastery of Centula, of St. Richarius, priest and confessor.—At Troyes, of St. Exuperantia, virgin.

The Twenty-Seventh Day of April.

AT Nicomedia, the birthday of St. Anthimus, bishop and martyr, who, in the persecution of Diocletian, having his head struck off, obtained the glory of martyrdom for the confession of Christ. Nearly all his numerous flock followed him; some, by order of the judge, were beheaded, others burned alive, others were put in boats and thrown into the sea.—At Tarsus, in Cilicia, of the saints Castor and Stephen, martyrs.—At Rome, the demise of blessed Anastasius, pope, a man most rich in his poverty, and filled with apostolic solicitude, whom Rome, says St. Jerome, did not deserve to possess long, lest the head of the world should be cut off under such a bishop; for shortly after his death, Rome was taken and sacked by the Goths.—At Bologna, of St. Tertullian, bishop and confessor.—At Brescia, of St. Theophilus, bishop.—At Constantinople, of St. John, abbot, who combated strenuously for the worship of holy images, under Leo the Isaurian.—At Tarragona, of the blessed Peter Armengaudius, of the Order of blessed Mary of Mercy for the Redemption of Captives, who endured many tribulations in Africa in redeeming the faithful, and finally ended peacefully his life in the convent of St. Mary of the Meadows.—At

Lima, in Peru, of St. Turibius, archbishop, whose birthday is mentioned on the 23d day of March.—At Lucca, in Italy, of blessed Zita, virgin, renowned for virtues and miracles, whose festival is celebrated on this day, conformably to the decree of the Sovereign Pontiff, Leo X.

The Twenty-Eighth Day of April.

AT Ravenna, the birthday of St. Vitalis, martyr, father of the saints Gervasius and Protasius, who having taken away and decently buried the body of blessed Ursicinus, was arrested by the ex-consul Paulinus, and after being racked, and let down into a deep pit, was overwhelmed with earth and stones, and by this kind of martyrdom went to Christ.—At Milan, of St. Valeria, martyr, wife of St. Vitalis.—At Atina, of St. Mark, who being ordained bishop by the blessed apostle Peter, was the first to preach the Gospel to the inhabitants of that region, and received the crown of martyrdom in the persecution of Domitian, under the governor Maximus.—At Alexandria, the passion of St. Theodora, virgin, who refusing to sacrifice to idols, was led to a house of debauch; but a Christian, named Didymus, through the admirable providence of God, delivered her by

quickly exchanging dress with her. He was afterwards decapitated, and crowned with her in the persecution of Diocletian, under the governor Eustratius.—The same day, of the saints Aphrodisius, Caralippus, Agapius, and Eusebius, martyrs.—In Pannonia, of St. Pollio, martyr, under the emperor Diocletian.—At Prusa, in Bithynia, of the holy martyrs Patritius, bishop, Acatius, Menander, and Polyenus. —At Tarrazona, in Spain, of St. Prudentius, bishop and martyr.—At Pelino, in Abruzzo, of St. Pamphilus, bishop of Valva, illustrious by his charity towards the poor, and the gift of miracles. His body was buried at Solmona.

The Twenty-Ninth Day of April.

AT Milan, of St. Peter, martyr, of the Order of Preachers, killed by the heretics for the Catholic faith.—At Paphos, in Cyprus, of St. Tychicus, disciple of the blessed apostle Paul, called by him in his epistles most dear brother, faithful minister, and fellow-servant in the Lord.—At Cirtha, in Numidia, the birthday of the holy martyrs Agapius and Secundinus, bishops, who, after a long exile in the said city, in the persecution of Valerian, during which the enraged Gentiles longed to shake the faith

of the just, of illustrious priests were made glorious martyrs. In their company, suffered Æmilian, soldier, Tertulla and Antonia, consecrated virgins, and a certain woman with her twins.—The same day, of seven holy robbers, who, being converted to Christ by St. Jason, attained to eternal life by martyrdom.—At Brescia, of St. Paulinus, bishop and confessor. —In the monastery of Cluny, of St. Hugh, abbot.—In the monastery of Molesmes, of Saint Robert, first abbot of the Cistercians.

The Thirtieth Day of April.

AT Rome, of St. Catharine of Sienna, virgin, of the Order of St. Dominic, renowned for her life and miracles. She was inscribed among the holy virgins by Pius II.—At Lambesa, in Numidia, the birthday of the holy martyrs Marian, lector, and James, deacon. The former, after having successfully endured vexations for the confession of Christ, in the persecution of Decius, was again arrested with his illustrious companion, and both being subjected to severe and exquisite torments, during which they were twice comforted in a miraculous manner, finally died by the sword with many others.—At Saintes, of blessed Eutropius, bishop and mar-

tyr, who was consecrated bishop and sent to Gaul by St. Clement. After preaching for many years, he had his scull broken for bearing testimony to Christ, and thus gained the victory by his death.—At Cordova, of the holy martyrs Amator, priest, Peter, monk, and Lewis.—At Novara, of St. Lawrence, priest, and some boys, martyrs, whom he was educating.—At Alexandria, of the holy martyrs Aphrodisius, priest, and thirty others.—At Ephesus, of St. Maximus, martyr, who was crowned in the persecution of Decius.—At Fermo, in the Marches, of St. Sophia, virgin and martyr.—At Naples, in Campania, of St. Severus, bishop, who, among other prodigies, raised for a short time a dead man from the grave, in order to convict of falsehood the lying creditor of a widow and orphans.—At Evorea, in Epirus, of St. Donatus, bishop, who in the time of the emperor Theodosius was eminent for holiness.—At London, in England, of St. Erconwald, bishop, celebrated for many miracles.

MAY.

The First Day of May.

THE birthday of the blessed apostles Philip and James. Philip, after having converted nearly all Scythia to the faith of Christ, was fastened to a cross at Hierapolis, a city of Asia, and being overwhelmed with stones, ended his life gloriously. James, who is also called the brother of our Lord, was the first bishop of Jerusalem. Being hurled down from the pinnacle of the temple, his legs were broken, and having received a stroke on the skull from a dyer's staff, he expired, and was buried on the spot, near the temple.—In Egypt, of St. Jeremias, prophet, who being stoned by the people, died at Taphnas, and was interred in that place. St. Epiphanius relates that the faithful were wont to pray at his grave, and to take away from it dust to heal those who were stung by serpents.—In France, in the province of Vivarais, of blessed Andeol, subdeacon, who was sent from the East into Gaul with others by St.

Polycarp, to preach the word of God. Under the emperor Severus, he was scourged with thorny sticks, and having his head split into four parts with a wooden sword, in the shape of a cross, terminated his martyrdom.—At Huesca, in Spain, of the holy martyrs Orentius and Patience.—At Sion, in Switzerland, of St. Sigismund, king of the Burgundians, who was drowned in a well, and afterwards became renowned for miracles.—At Auxerre, of St. Amator, bishop and confessor.—At Auch, of St. Orientius, bishop.—In England, of the Saints Asaph, bishop, and Walburge, virgin.—At Bergamo, of St. Grata, widow.—At Forli, of St. Peregrinus, of the Order of the Servants of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

The Second Day of May.

AT Alexandria, the birthday of St. Athanasius, bishop of that city, most celebrated for sanctity and learning. Almost all the world had formed a conspiration to persecute him. As to him, he courageously defended the Catholic faith, from the reign of Constantine to that of Valens, against emperors, governors, and a multitude of Arian bishops, who laid many snares for him, so that he wandered

over the whole world and could find no safe place to conceal himself. At length, restored to his church, after fighting many combats, and winning many crowns by his patience, he departed for heaven in the forty-sixth year of his priesthood, in the time of the emperors Valentinian and Valens.—At Rome, of the holy martyrs Saturninus, Neopolus, Germanus, and Celestine, who after much suffering were thrown into prison, where they rested in the Lord.—Also of the holy martyrs Exuperius and Zoe his wife, Cyriacus and Theodulus their sons, who suffered under the emperor Adrian.—At Seville, of St. Felix, deacon and martyr.—The same day, of St. Vindemial, bishop and martyr, who with the holy bishops Eugenius and Longinus, combated the Arians by his teaching and miracles, and was decapitated by order of king Hunneric.—At Avila, in Spain, of St. Secundus, bishop, who is also mentioned with others on the 15th of this month.—At Florence, of St. Antoninus, bishop, of the Order of Preachers, renowned for holiness and learning. His feast is kept on the 10th of this month.

The Third Day of May.

AT Jerusalem, the Invention of the holy cross of our Lord, under the emperor Constantine.—At Rome, on the Nomentan road, the

passion of the holy martyrs Alexander, pope, Eventius and Theodulus, priests. Alexander was bound, imprisoned, racked, lacerated with hooks, burned, had all his limbs punctured, and finally was put to death, under the emperor Adrian and the judge Aurelian. Eventius and Theodulus after a long imprisonment were exposed to the fire, and lastly beheaded.—At Narni, of St. Juvenal, bishop and confessor.—At Constantinople, of the holy martyrs Alexander, soldier, and Antonina, virgin. She, in the persecution of Maximian, under the governor Festus, having been condemned to remain in a house of debauch, was delivered by Alexander, who secretly exchanged dress with her, and took her place. She was tortured with him, and both having their hands cut off for Christ, and being cast into the fire, were crowned at the end of their noble combat.—In Thebais, of the holy martyrs Timothy and Maura his wife. The Arian prefect caused them to be tortured, and then fastened to a cross, on which remaining suspended and alive for nine days, and encouraging each other to persevere in the faith, they consummated their martyrdom.—At Aphrodisia, in Caria, of the holy martyrs Diodorus and Rodopian, who were stoned to death by their fellow-citizens, in the persecution of Diocletian.—On Mount Senario,

near Florence, of the blessed Sostenæus and Uguccio, confessors, who receiving warning from heaven, departed this life on the same day and at the same hour, whilst reciting the angelical salutation.

The Fourth Day of May.

AT Ostia, the birthday of St. Monica, mother of blessed Augustine, who has left us her admirable life written by himself in the ninth book of his Confessions.—At the metal mines of Phennes, in Palestine, the birthday of the blessed Silvanus, bishop of Gaza, who, by the command of the Cæsar Galerius Maximian, was crowned with martyrdom with many of his clerics, in the persecution of Diocletian.—Also, of thirty-nine holy martyrs, who were condemned to work in the same mines, and after being branded with a hot iron, and undergoing other torments, were beheaded together.—At Jerusalem, of St. Cyriacus, bishop, who, as he was visiting the holy places, was murdered, in the reign of Julian the Apostate.—In Umbria, of St. Porphyry, martyr.—At Nicomedia, the birthday of St. Antonia, martyr, who was cruelly tortured, subjected to diverse torments, suspended by one arm for three days, kept two

years in prison, and lastly delivered to the flames for the confession of Christ by the governor Priscillian.—At Lorch, in Austria, of St. Florian, martyr, who under the emperor Diocletian, by order of the governor Aquilinus, was precipitated into the river Enns, with a stone tied to his neck.—At Tarsus, of St. Pelagia, virgin, who being shut up in a red-hot brazen ox, endured martyrdom, under Diocletian.—At Cologne, of St. Paulinus, martyr.—At Milan, of St. Venerius, bishop, whose virtues are attested by St. John Chrysostom, in the epistle which he wrote to him.—In the province of Perigord, of St. Sacerdos, bishop of Limoges.—At Hildersheim, in Saxony, of St. Godard, bishop and confessor, ranked among the Saints by Innocent II.—At Auxerre, of St. Curcodomus, deacon.

The Fifth Day of May.

AT Rome, of St. Pius V., pope, of the Order of Preachers, who labored zealously and successfully for the re-establishment of ecclesitical discipline, the extirpation of heresies, the destruction of the enemies of the Christian name, and governed the Catholic Church by holy laws and the example of a saintly life.—

Also at Rome, of St. Crescentiana, martyr.—In the same city, of St. Sylvanus, martyr.—At Alexandria, of St. Euthymius, deacon, who died in prison for Christ.—At Thessalonica, the birthday of the holy martyrs Irenæus, Peregrinus, and Irenes, who were burned alive.—At Auxerre, the passion of St. Jovinian, lector.—At Leocata, in Sicily, of St. Angelus, priest, of the Order of Carmelites, who was murdered by the heretics for defending the Catholic faith.—At Jerusalem, of St. Maximus, bishop and confessor, whom the Cæsar Maximian Galerius condemned to work in the mines, after having plucked out one of his eyes and branded him on the foot with a hot iron.—At Edessa, in Syria, of St. Eulogius, bishop and confessor.—At Arles, in France, of St. Hilary, bishop, noted for his learning and holiness.—At Vienne, of St. Nicetus, bishop, a man venerable for his sanctity.—At Bologna, of St. Theodore, bishop, eminent for merits.—The same day, of St. Sacerdos, bishop of Saguntum.—At Milan, of St. Geruntius, bishop.—In the same city, the Conversion of St. Augustine, bishop and doctor of the Church, whom the blessed bishop Ambrose instructed in the Catholic faith, and baptized on this day.

The Sixth Day of May.

AT Rome, of St. John before the Latin gate. He was bound and brought to Rome from Ephesus by the order of Domitian, and the Senate condemned him to be cast, before the said gate, into a vessel of hot oil, from which he came out more healthy and vigorous than he went in.—At Antioch, of St. Evodius, who, as the blessed Ignatius wrote to the people of Antioch, was ordained the first bishop of that city by the apostle St. Peter, and ended his life by a glorious martyrdom.—At Cyrene, of St. Lucius, bishop, who is mentioned by St. Luke in the Acts of the Apostles.—In Africa, of the holy martyrs Heliodorus and Venustus, with seventy-five others.—In Cyprus, of St. Theodotus, bishop of Cyrinia, who having undergone grievous afflictions under the emperor Licinius, at length yielded his soul to God, when peace was restored to the Church.—At Damascus, the birthday of the blessed John Damascene, renowned for sanctity and learning, who, both by word and writing, courageously resisted Leo the Isaurian, in defending the worship paid to sacred images. By order of this emperor his right hand was cut off, but commending himself to an image of the blessed Virgin Mary, which he had defended, his hand was imme-

diately restored to him entire and sound.—At Carrhæ, in Mesopotamia, of St. Protogenes, bishop.—In England, of St. Eadbert, bishop of Lindisfarne, eminent for doctrine and piety.—At Rome, of St. Benedicta, virgin.—At Salerno, the Translation of St. Matthew, apostle. His sacred body previously transferred from Ethiopia to various countries, was finally brought to Salerno, and there with great pomp placed in a church dedicated under his invocation.

The Seventh Day of May.

AT Cracow, in Poland, the birthday of St. Stanislas, bishop and martyr, who was murdered by the wicked king Boleslas.—At Terracina, in Campania, the birthday of blessed Flavia Domitilla, virgin and martyr, niece of the Consul Flavius Clemens. She received the religious veil at the hands of St. Clement, and in the persecution of Domitian was exiled with many others to the island of Pontia, where she endured a long martyrdom for Christ. She was finally brought to Terracina, where she converted many to the faith of Christ by her teaching and miracles. The judge ordered the chamber in which she staid with the virgins

Euphrosina and Theodora, to be set on fire, and she thus consummated her glorious martyrdom. Her name is mentioned also with those of the holy martyrs Nereus and Achilleus, on the 12th of this month.—The same day, of St. Juvenal, martyr.—At Nicomedia, of the holy martyrs Flavius, Augustus, and Augustine, brothers.—In the same city, of St. Quadratus, martyr, who was frequently tortured in the persecution of Decius, and lastly decapitated.—At Rome, of St. Benedict, pope and confessor.—At York, in England, of St. John, bishop, renowned for a saintly life and miracles.—At Pavia, of St. Peter, bishop.—At Rome, the Translation of the body of St. Stephen, the first martyr, which, under the Sovereign Pontificate of Pelagius, from Constantinople was brought to Rome, and laid in the sepulchre of the martyr St. Lawrence in the field Verano, where it is honored with great devotion by the pious faithful.

The Eighth Day of May.

ON Mount Gargano, the apparition of the Archangel St. Michael.—At Milan, the birthday of St. Victor, martyr, a moor. He became a Christian in his youth, and served as soldier in the imperial army. When Maximian

would compel him to offer sacrifice to idols, he persevered with the greatest fortitude in the confession of the Lord. Being first struck with sticks, but without experiencing any pain through the protection of God, and then having melted lead poured over him, which did him no injury whatever, he at length terminated the career of his glorious martyrdom by being beheaded.—At Constantinople, of St. Acathius, centurion, who, in the persecution of Diocletian and Maximian, being denounced as a Christian by the tribune Firmus, and cruelly tortured by Bibian, judge of Perinthus, was finally condemned to capital punishment at Byzantium by the proconsul Flaccinus. His body was afterwards miraculously brought to the shore of Syllacium, where it is preserved with due honor. —At Vienne, of St. Denis, bishop and confessor.—At Auxerre, of St. Helladius, bishop.—In the diocese of Besançon, of St. Peter, bishop.—In Ireland, of St. Wiro, bishop.

The Ninth Day of May.

AT Nazianzus, the birthday of St. Gregory, Bishop, surnamed the Theologian, because of his remarkable knowledge of divinity. At Constantinople, he restored the Catholic faith

which was fast waning, and repressed the heresies which were arising.—At Rome, of St. Hermas, mentioned by the apostle St. Paul in the epistle to the Romans. Sacrificing himself, he became an offering acceptable to God, and adorned with virtues took his departure for the heavenly kingdom.—In Persia, of three hundred and ten holy martyrs.—At Caglio, on the Flaminian road, the passion of St. Gerontius, bishop of Cervia.—In the castle of Windisch, the decease of St. Beatus, confessor.—At Constantinople, the translation of St. Andrew, apostle, and St. Luke, evangelist, out of Achaia, and of Timothy, disciple of the blessed apostle Paul, from Ephesus. The body of St. Andrew, a long time after, was conveyed to Amalfi, where it is honored by the pious concourse of the faithful. From his tomb continually issues a liquor which heals diseases.—At Rome, also the translation of St. Jerome, priest and doctor of the Church, from Bethlehem of Juda, to the basilica of St. Mary *ad Præsepe* (of the manger).—At Bari, in Apulia, the translation likewise of St. Nicholas, bishop, from Myra, a town of Lycia.

The Tenth Day of May.

OF St. Antoninus, confessor and archbishop of Florence, whose birthday is commemorated on the 2d of May.—At Rome, on the Latin road, the birthday of the holy martyrs Gordian and Epimachus. The former, in the time of Julian the Apostate, was, for the confession of the name of Christ, a long time scourged and lastly decapitated. He was buried at night by the Christians, in a crypt to which, shortly before, the remains of the blessed martyr Epimachus had been translated from Alexandria, where he had been martyred for the faith of Christ.—In the land of Hus, of holy Job, prophet, a man of wonderful patience.—At Rome, of blessed Calepodius, priest and martyr, who was killed with the sword, by order of the emperor Alexander. His body was dragged through the city and thrown into the Tiber. It was afterwards found and buried by Pope Callistus. The consul Palmatius was also beheaded with his wife, his sons, and forty-two of both sexes belonging to his household; likewise, the senator Simplicius with his wife, and sixty-eight of his family; Felix also with his wife Blanda. The heads of all these martyrs were exposed over different gates of the city, to terrify the Christians.—Also, at Rome, on the

Latin way, the birthday of the holy martyrs Quartus and Quinctus, whose bodies were translated to Capua.—At Lentini, in Sicily, of the holy martyrs Alphius, Philadelphus, and Cyrinus.—At Smyrna, of St. Dioscorides, martyr. —At Bologna, of blessed Nicholas Albergati, a Carthusian monk, bishop of that city, and Cardinal of the holy Roman Church, celebrated for his holiness and Legations Apostolic. His body was buried at Florence, in the monastery of the Carthusians.—At Taranto, of St. Cataldus, bishop, renowned for miracles.—At Milan, the finding of the bodies of the holy martyrs Nazarius and Celsus. The blessed bishop Ambrose found the body of St. Nazarius covered with blood still fresh, which he translated to the basilica of the Apostles, together with the body of the blessed boy Celsus, whom Nazarius had brought up, and whom Anolinus, in the persecution of Nero, had ordered to be struck with the sword on the 28th of July, the day when their martyrdom is commemorated. —At Madrid, of St. Isidore, husbandman, who, being renowned for miracles, was placed in the number of the Saints at the same time with St. Ignatius, St. Francis, St. Teresa, and Saint Philip.

The Eleventh Day of May.

AT Rome, on the Salarian road, the birthday of blessed Anthimus, priest, who, after having distinguished himself by his virtues and preaching, was precipitated into the Tiber, in the persecution of Diocletian. He was rescued by an angel, and restored to his oratory. Being afterwards decapitated, he went victoriously to heaven.—The same day, of St. Evellius, martyr, who belonged to the household of Nero. By witnessing the martyrdom of Saint Torpes, he believed in Christ, and for Him was beheaded.—Also, at Rome, of the holy martyrs Maximus, Bassus and Fabius, who were put to death on the Salarian way, under Diocletian. —At Camerino, of the holy martyrs Anastasius and his companions, who were killed in the persecution of Decius, under the governor Antiochus.—At Osimo, in the March of Ancona, of the holy martyrs Sisinius, deacon, Diocletius and Florentius, disciples of the priest St. Anthimus, who consummated their martyrdom under Diocletian by being overwhelmed with stones.—At Varennes, of St. Gangulpus, martyr.—At Vienne, of St. Mamertus, bishop, who, to avert an impending calamity, instituted in that city the three days' Litanies immediately before the Ascension of our Lord. This rite

was afterwards received and approved by the universal Church.—At Souvigny, the decease of St. Maieul, abbot of Cluny, whose life was distinguished for merits and holiness.—At San-Severino, in the March of Ancona, of Saint Illuminatus, confessor.—At Grottaglia, in the diocese of Taranto, of Saint Francis Girolamo, confessor, of the Society of Jesus, renowned for his charity in procuring the salvation of souls, and for his patience. He was canonized by pope Gregory XVI. The day of his death is celebrated with great pomp at Naples in the church of the professed house, where his body rests.

The Twelfth Day of May.

AT Rome, on the Ardeatine road, of the holy martyrs Nereus and Achilleus, brothers, who first underwent a long exile for Christ in the island of Pontia with Flavia Domitilla, whose eunuchs they were. Afterwards they endured a most severe scourging. Lastly, as the ex-consul Minutius Rufus endeavored by using the rack and fire to force them to offer sacrifices, they said that having been baptized by the blessed Apostle Peter, they could by no means sacrifice to idols. They were be-

headed, and their sacred relics, with those of Flavia Domitilla, were, by order of pope Clement VIII., solemnly translated the day before this, from the sacristy of St. Adrian to their ancient church now repaired, in which they were formerly preserved.—In the same place, on the Aurelian road, of St. Pancratius, martyr, who, being fourteen years of age, endured martyrdom by decapitation under Diocletian.—Also, at Rome, of St. Denis, uncle of the said blessed Pancratius.—In Sicily, of St. Philip Argyrio, who being sent to that island by the Roman Pontiff, converted to Christ a great portion of it. His sanctity is particularly manifested by the deliverance of energumens.—At Salamis, in Cyprus, of St. Epiphanius, bishop, who excelled in many branches of knowledge and in the science of the holy Scriptures. He was also admirable for the sanctity of his life, his zeal for the Catholic faith, his munificence to the poor, and the gift of miracles.—At Constantinople, of St. Germanus, bishop, distinguished by his virtues and learning, who with great liberty reprehended Leo the Isaurian for promulgating an edict against holy images.—At Treves, of St. Modoaldus, bishop.—At Calzada, of St. Dominic, confessor.

The Thirteenth Day of May.

AT Rome, the dedication of the church of St. Mary of the Martyrs, formerly a temple of all the gods, called Pantheon, which being purified, was dedicated by the blessed pope Boniface IV. to the honor of the Blessed Mary ever Virgin, and of all the martyrs, in the time of the emperor Phocas.—At Constantinople, of the blessed Lucius, priest and martyr, who, under the emperor Diocletian and the proconsul Laudicius, first at Amphipolis endured many tribulations and torments for the confession of Christ, and then being led to Byzantium, suffered capital punishment.—At Heraclea, of St. Glyceria, martyr, a native of Rome, who suffered under the emperor Antoninus and the governor Sabinus.—At Alexandria, the commemoration of many holy martyrs, who were killed by the Arians for the Catholic faith in the church of Theonas.—At Maestricht, of St. Servatius, bishop of Tongres, whose grave, as a public sign of his merit, was free from snow in winter time (though every thing around was covered with it), until the inhabitants built a church over it.—In Palestine, of St. John the Silent.—At Valladolid, of St. Peter Regalati, confessor, of the Order of Minorites, restorer of

regular discipline in the monasteries of Spain, who was numbered among the Saints by the Sovereign Pontiff, Benedict XIV.

The Fourteenth Day of May.

THE birthday of St. Boniface, martyr, who, under Diocletian and Maximian, suffered at Tarsus in Cilicia, but being afterwards translated to Rome, was buried on the Latin road.—In France, of St. Pons, martyr, who, having by his preaching and exertions converted to the faith of Christ the two Cæsars Philip, obtained the palm of martyrdom under the emperors Valerian and Gallienus.—In Syria, of the holy martyrs Victor and Corona, under the emperor Antoninus. Victor was subjected to diverse and horrible torments by the judge Sebastian. As Corona, the wife of a certain soldier was proclaiming him happy for his constancy in his sufferings, she saw two crowns falling from heaven, one for Victor, the other for herself. She related this to all present, and was torn to pieces between two trees; Victor was beheaded. —In Sardinia, of the holy martyrs Justa, Justina, and Henedina.—At Rome, of St. Paschal, pope, who took up from the crypts many bodies of the holy martyrs, and placed them honorably

in various churches.—At Ferenti, in Tuscany, of St. Boniface, bishop, who from his childhood was renowned for holiness and miracles, as is related by the blessed Pope Gregory.—At Naples, in Campania, of St. Pomponius, bishop.—In Egypt, of St. Pachomius, abbot, who erected many monasteries in that country, and wrote a monastic rule, which was dictated to him by an angel.

The Fifteenth Day of May.

IN Spain, of the Saints Torquatus, Ctesiphon, Secundus, Indaletius, Cæcilius, Hesychius, and Euphrasius, who were ordained bishops at Rome by the holy apostles, and sent to Spain to preach the word of God. When they had evangelized various cities, and reduced under the yoke of Christ innumerable multitudes, they rested in peace in diverse parts of that country: Torquatus at Guadix, Ctesiphon at Murcia, Secundus at Avila, Indaletius at Urcum, Cæcilius at Elvira, Hesychius at Cartacia, and Euphrasius at Anduxar.—At Evora, in Portugal, of Saint Mancius, martyr.—In the island of Chio, the birthday of blessed Isidore, martyr, in whose church is a well into which he is said to have been thrown. By frequently drinking of the water of this well, the sick are

cured.—At Lampsacum, in Hellespont, the passion of the saints Peter, Andrew, Paul, and Dionysia.—At Fausina, in Sardinia, of Saint Simplicius, bishop and martyr, who, in the time of Diocletian, under the governor Barbarus, consummated his martyrdom by being transpierced with a lance.—At Clermont, in Auvergne, of the holy martyrs Cassius, Victorinus, Maximus, and their companions.—In Brabant, of Saint Dympna, virgin and martyr, daughter of a king of Ireland, who, by order of her father, was beheaded for the faith of Christ and the preservation of her virginity.

The Sixteenth Day of May.

AT Gubbio, of St. Ubaldus, bishop, renowned for miracles.—In Isauria, the birthday of the holy martyrs Aquilinus and Victorian.—At Auxerre, the passion of St. Peregrinus, first bishop of that city. He was sent into Gaul with other clergymen by the blessed pope Xystus, and having fulfilled the office of preaching the Gospel, he merited an everlasting crown by being condemned to capital punishment.—At Uzalis, in Africa, of the holy martyrs Felix and Gennadius.—In Palestine, the passion of holy monks, massacred by the Saracens in the

monastery of Saint Sabas.—In Persia, of the holy martyrs Audas, bishop, seven priests, nine deacons, and seven virgins, who endured various kinds of torments under king Isdegerdes, and thus gloriously consummated their martyrdom.—At Prague, in Bohemia, of Saint John Nepomucen, canon of the metropolitan church, who being tempted in vain to betray the secret of confession, was cast into the river Moldau, and thus won the palm of martyrdom.—At Amiens, in France, of St. Honoratus, bishop.—At Le Mans, of Saint Domnolus, bishop.—At Mirandola, in Æmilia, of St. Possidius, bishop of Calamæ, disciple of St. Augustine, and the author of his glorious life.—At Troyes, of St. Fidolus, confessor.—In Ireland, of St. Brendan, abbot.—At Fréjus, of St. Maxima, virgin, who, after being celebrated for many virtues, rested in peace.

The Seventeenth Day of May.

AT Villareal, in the kingdom of Valencia, of Saint Pascal, of the Order of Minorites, a man of wonderful innocence, and replenished with the spirit of penance.—At Pisa, in Tuscany, of St. Torpes, martyr, who first filled a high office in the court of Nero, and was one

of those of whom the apostle St. Paul wrote from Rome to the Philippians: "All the saints salute you, especially those that are of the house of Cæsar." For the faith of Christ, he was afterwards, by order of Satellicus, buffeted, cruelly scourged and delivered to the beasts to be devoured, but being uninjured, he at last terminated his martyrdom by decapitation on the 29th of April. His feast, however, is kept on this day, on account of the translation of his body.—The same day, of St. Restituta, virgin and martyr, who, in the reign of Valerian, was subjected to various kinds of tortures in Africa by the judge Proculus, and then put in a boat filled with pitch and tow, that she might be burnt to death on the sea. But when the boat was set on fire, the flame turned on those who had kindled it, and the saint yielded her spirit to God in prayer. Her body, together with the skiff, was, by divine providence, carried to the island of Ischia, near Naples, where it was received by the Christians with great veneration. A church was afterwards erected in her honor at Naples, by Constantine the Great.—At Noyon, of the holy martyrs Heradius, Paul, and Aquilinus, with two others.—At Chalcedon, of the holy martyrs Solochanus and his companions, soldiers, under the emperor Maximian.—At Alexan-

dria, of the holy martyrs Adrio, Victor and Basilla.—At Wurzburg, of St. Bruno, bishop and confessor.

The Eighteenth Day of May.

AT Camerino, of St. Venantius, martyr, who, at fifteen years of age, with ten others, ended a glorious combat by being beheaded under the emperor Decius and the governor Antiochus.—In Egypt, of St. Dioscorus, lector, who was subjected by the Governor to many and diverse torments, such as the tearing off of his nails and the burning of his sides with torches; but a light from heaven having prostrated the executioners, the saint finally consummated his martyrdom by having red-hot metal applied to his body.—At Spoleto, of St. Felix, bishop, who obtained the palm of martyrdom under the emperor Maximian.—In Egypt, of St. Potamon, bishop, first a confessor under Maximian Galerius, and afterwards a martyr under the emperor Constantius and the Arian governor Philagrius.—At Ancyra, in Galatia, of St. Theodotus, martyr, and of the saintly virgins Thecusa, his aunt, Alexandra, Claudia, Faina, Euphrasia, Matrona, and Julitta. They were at first taken to a place of debauch, but the power of God having pre-

served them from evil, they had stones fastened to their necks, and were plunged into a lake. Theodotus, for gathering their remains and burying them honorably, was arrested by the governor. He had his body horribly lacerated, and finally being struck with the sword, received the crown of martyrdom.—At Upsal, in Sweden, of St. Eric, king and martyr.—At Rome, of St. Felix, confessor, of the Order of Capuchin Minorites, celebrated for his evangelical simplicity and charity. He was inscribed on the roll of the saints by the Sovereign Pontiff, Clement XI.

The Nineteenth Day of May.

THE birthday of Saint Peter of Moroni, who of an anchoret was created Sovereign Pontiff and called Celestin V. Having abdicated the pontificate, he led a religious life in solitude, where, renowned for virtues and miracles, he went to God.—At Rome, of St. Pudentiana, virgin, who, after numberless tribulations, after burying with great respect many martyrs, and distributing all her goods to the poor for Christ's sake, at length departed this world to go to heaven.—In the same city, of St. Pudens, senator, father of the virgin just mentioned,

who, being clothed with Christ in baptism by the apostles, preserved unspotted the robe of innocence until he received the crown of life.—Also, at Rome, on the Appian road, the birthday of the Saints Calocerus and Parthenius, eunuchs. The former was chamberlain of the wife of the emperor Decius, and the latter chief officer in another department. As they would not offer sacrifice to idols, they were put to death.—At Nicomedia, of St. Philoterus, martyr, son of the proconsul Pacian, who, after suffering much under the emperor Diocletian, received the crown of martyrdom.—In the same city, of six holy virgins and martyrs. The principal one, named Cyriaca, having freely reproved Maximian for his impiety, was most severely scourged and lacerated, and lastly consumed with fire.—At Canterbury, of St. Dunstan, bishop.—In Bretagne, of St. Ivo, priest and confessor, who, for the love of Christ, defended the causes of orphans, widows, and the poor.

The Twentieth Day of May.

AT Aquila, in Abruzzo, of St. Bernardine of Sienna, of the Order of Minorites, who illustrated Italy by his preaching and example.—At Rome, on the Salarian road, the birthday

of St. Basilla, virgin, who was of a royal race and betrothed to an illustrious personage. As she would not marry him, he accused her of being a Christian. The emperor Gallienus gave orders that she should accept the person to whom she was betrothed, or die by the sword. Being informed of this, and answering that she had for her spouse the King of kings, she was transpierced with a sword. — At Nimes, in France, of Saint Baudelius, martyr. Being arrested and refusing to sacrifice to idols, as he remained immovable in the faith of Christ, notwithstanding blows and tortures, he gained the palm of martyrdom by a precious death.— At Edessa, in Syria, of the holy martyrs Thalalæus, Asterius, Alexander, and their companions, who suffered under the emperor Numerian.—In Thebais, of St. Aquila, martyr, whose body was torn with iron combs for Christ. —At Bourges, in France, of Saint Austregisil, bishop and confessor.—At Brescia, of St. Anastasius, bishop.—At Pavia, of Saint Theodore, bishop.—At Rome, of St. Plautilla, wife of an ex-consul and mother of the blessed Flavia Domitilla. She was baptized by the apostle St. Peter, and after giving the example of all virtues, rested in peace.

The Twenty-First Day of May.

IN Mauritania (Morocco), the birthday of the holy martyrs Timothy, Polius, and Eutychius, deacons, who, disseminating the word of God in that region, merited to be crowned together.—At Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, the birthday of the holy martyrs Polieuctus, Victorius, and Donatus.—At Cordova, of St. Secundinus, martyr.—The same day, of the holy martyrs Synesius and Theopompus.—At Cæsarea Philippi, of the holy martyrs Nicostratus and Antiochus, tribunes, with other soldiers.—The same day, of St. Valens, bishop, who was put to death with three boys.—At Alexandria, the commemoration of the holy martyrs Secundus, priest, and others, whom the Arian bishop George caused to be barbarously killed during the holy days of Pentecost, under the emperor Constantius.—Also, of the saintly bishops and priests, who, being banished by the Arians, merited to be associated with holy confessors.—At Nice, in France, of St. Hospitius, confessor, distinguished by the virtue of abstinence and the spirit of prophecy.

The Twenty-Second Day of May.

(*In the U. S.* Of Saint John Nepomucen, martyr, who is mentioned on the 16th of this month.)—At Rome, of the holy martyrs Faustinus, Timothy, and Venustus.—In Africa, of the holy martyrs Castus and Æmilius, who consummated their martyrdom by fire. Saint Cyprian mentions that they were overcome in the first combat, but that in the second God made them victorious, so that those who at first had yielded to the fire, became finally stronger than the fire.—In Corsica, of St. Julia, virgin, who won her crown by being crucified.—At Comana, in Pontus, of St. Basiliscus, martyr, who, under the emperor Maximian and the governor Agrippa, was shod with iron shoes stuck with hot nails, and endured many other trials. Being at last decapitated and thrown into a river, he obtained the glory of martyrdom.—In Spain, of Saint Quiteria, virgin and martyr.—At Ravenna, of St. Marcian, bishop and confessor.—In the territory of Auxerre, of St. Romanus, abbot, who served St. Benedict in his cave. He afterwards went to France, built a monastery, and leaving many disciples and imitators of his sanctity, went to rest in the Lord.—At Aquino, of St. Fulk, confessor.

—At Pistoja, in Tuscany, of the blessed Attho, of the Order of Vallisumbrosa.—At Auxerre, of Saint Helena, virgin.—At Cassia, in Umbria, of blessed Rita, widow, nun of the Order of the Hermits of St. Augustine, who, after being disengaged from her earthly marriage, loved only her eternal spouse Christ.

The Twenty-Third Day of May.

AT Langres, in France, the passion of Saint Desiderius, bishop, who, seeing his people maltreated by the Vandal army, repaired to the king to offer supplications in their behalf. Being forthwith condemned to decapitation, he readily presented his neck, and being struck with the sword, died for the sheep committed to his charge and departed for heaven. With him suffered many of his flock, who are buried in the same city.—In Spain, of the holy martyrs Epitacius, bishop, and Basileus.—In Africa, of the holy martyrs Quintian, Lucius, and Julian, who merited eternal crowns by their sufferings, during the persecution of the Vandals.—In Cappadocia, the commemoration of the holy martyrs who died by having their legs broken, in the persecution of Maximian Galerius. Also, of those martyrs who, at the same

time, were in Mesopotamia hanged by the feet with their heads downward. Being suffocated with smoke, and consumed with a slow fire, they consummated their martyrdom.—In the territory of Lyons, of St. Desiderius, bishop of Vienne, who, being overwhelmed with stones by order of king Theodoric, was crowned with martyrdom.—At Synnada, in Phrygia, of St. Michael, bishop.—The same day, of St. Mercurialis, bishop.—At Naples, in Campania, of Saint Euphebius, bishop.—At Norcia, of the Saints Eutychius and Florentius, monks, mentioned by the blessed pope Gregory.

The Twenty-Fourth Day of May.

(*In the U. S.*—The festival of our Lady, Help of Christians).—At Antioch, the birthday of St. Manahen, foster-brother of Herod the Tetrarch, doctor and prophet under the grace of the new Testament, whose remains lie in that city.—Also, of blessed Joanna, wife of Chuza, Herod's steward, mentioned by the evangelist St. Luke.—At Porto, the birthday of St. Vincent, martyr.—At Brescia, of St. Afra, martyr, who suffered under the emperor Adrian.—At Nantes, in Bretagne, of the blessed martyrs Donatian and Rogatian, brothers, who, under

the emperor Diocletian, because of their constancy in the faith, were sent to prison, stretched on the rack, and had their bodies slashed. Lastly, they were pierced through with a soldier's lance, and had their heads cut off.—In Istria, of the holy martyrs Zoellus, Servilius, Felix, Silvanus, and Diocles.—The same day, of the holy martyrs Meletius, military officer, and two hundred and fifty-two of his companions, who consummated their martyrdom by various kinds of deaths.—Also, of the holy martyrs Susanna, Marciana, and Palladia, wives of the soldiers just mentioned, who were put to death with their young children.—At Milan, of St. Robustian, martyr.—At Morocco, in Africa, the passion of blessed John de Prado, of the Order of the discalceated Minorites of the Strict Observance, who, whilst preaching the Gospel, was bound, imprisoned and scourged; and after enduring with fortitude many other torments for Christ, terminated his martyrdom by fire.—In the monastery of Lerins, of St. Vincent, priest, eminent for learning and sanctity.—At Bologna, the translation of St. Dominic, confessor, in the time of pope Gregory IX.

The Twenty-Fifth Day of May.

AT Salerno, the demise of blessed Gregory VII., pope, a most zealous protector and defender of ecclesiastical liberty.—At Florence, of St. Mary Magdalen, virgin, of the Order of Carmelites, illustrious by the holiness of her life. Her feast is kept on the 27th of May.—At Rome, on the Nomentan road, the birthday of blessed Urban, pope and martyr, by whose exhortation and teaching many, among whom were Tiburtius and Valerian, received the faith of Christ and suffered martyrdom for it. He also, in the persecution of Alexander Severus, endured many afflictions for the Church of God, and was crowned with martyrdom by being beheaded.—At Dorostorum, in Mysia, the birthday of the holy martyrs Pasicrates, Valentio, and two others, crowned with them.—At Milan, of St. Denis, bishop, who for the Catholic faith was, by the Arian emperor Constantius, exiled into Cappadocia, where he yielded his soul to God, more like a martyr than a confessor. His sacred body was transmitted to the blessed bishop Ambrose, at Milan, by bishop Aurelius, with the assistance, it is reported, of St. Basil the Great.—At Rome, of pope St. Boniface IV., who dedicated the Pantheon to the honor of

blessed Mary of the Martyrs.—At Florence, the birthday of St. Zenobius, bishop of that city, renowned for holiness of life and glorious miracles.—In England, of St. Aldhelm, bishop of Sherburn.—In the territory of Troyes, of St. Leo, confessor.—At Assisi, in Umbria, the translation of St. Francis, confessor, in the time of pope Gregory IX.—At Veroli, in Campania, the translation of St. Mary, mother of James, whose sacred body is illustrated by many miracles.

The Twenty-Sixth Day of May.

AT Rome, of St. Philip Neri, founder of the Congregation of the Oratory, celebrated for his virginity, the gift of prophecy, and miracles.—Also, at Rome, of St. Eleutherius, pope and martyr, who brought to the Christian faith many noble Romans. He sent to England the saints Damian and Fugatius, who baptized king Lucius with his wife and almost all his people.—In the same city, of the holy martyrs Simitrius, priest, and twenty-two others, who suffered under Antoninus Pius.—At Athens, the birthday of blessed Quadratus, disciple of the Apostles, who, in the persecution of Adrian, through his zealous exertions collected the faithful dispersed by terror, and presented

to the emperor an excellent apology of the Christian religion, worthy of an apostle.—At Vienne, of St. Zachary, bishop and martyr, who suffered under Trajan.—In Africa, of St. Quadratus, martyr, on whose festival St. Augustine delivered a sermon.—At Todi, the birthday of the holy martyrs Felicissimus, Heraclius, and Paulinus.—In the territory of Auxerre, the passion of St. Priscus, martyr, with a great multitude of Christians.—At Canterbury, in England, of St. Augustine, bishop, who being sent thither with others by the blessed pope Gregory, preached the gospel of Christ to the English nation. Celebrated for virtues and miracles, he slept in the Lord.

The Twenty-Seventh Day of May.

OF St. Mary Magdalen, virgin, of the Order of Carmelites, whose birthday is recorded on the 25th of this month.—The birthday of St. John, pope and martyr, who was called to Ravenna by the Arian king of Italy, Theodoric, and being a long time macerated in prison for the orthodox faith, there ended his life.—At Dorostorum, in Mysia, the passion of blessed Julius, who, in the time of the emperor Alexander, being a veteran soldier, and having ob-

tained leave to retire from service, was arrested by the officials and presented to the governor Maximus. Having in his presence execrated the idols, and confessed the name of Christ with the utmost constancy, he was condemned to capital punishment.—At Sora, of St. Restituta, virgin and martyr, who, in a combat for the faith, under the emperor Aurelian and the proconsul Agathius, overcame the violence of the demons, the caresses of her family, and the cruelty of the executioners. Being finally beheaded with other Christians, she obtained the honor of martyrdom.—In the territory of Arras, of St. Ranulph, martyr.—At Orange, in France, of St. Eutropius, bishop, illustrious by his virtues and miracles.—The same day, the decease of Venerable Bede, priest, most renowned for sanctity and learning.

The Twenty-Eighth Day of May.

IN Sardinia, of the holy martyrs Æmilius, Felix, Priamus, and Lucian, who, having combated for Christ, were crowned.—At Chartres, in France, of St. Caraunus, martyr, who, under the emperor Domitian had his head struck off, and thus acquired the glory of martyrdom.—At Corinth, of St. Helconides, mar-

tyr, who was first subjected to torments in the reign of the emperor Gordian, under the governor Perennius, and then again tortured under his successor Justin. But being delivered by an angel, she had her breasts cut off, was exposed to wild beasts and to fire, and at length terminated her martyrdom by decapitation.—Also, the passion of the saints Crescens, Dioscorides, Paul, and Helladius.—At Thecua, in Palestine, of the saintly monks, martyrs, killed by the Saracens, in the time of Theodosius the Younger. Their sacred remains were gathered by the inhabitants, and preserved with the greatest veneration.—At Paris, of St. Germanus, bishop and confessor, whose celebrity for holiness, merit, and miracles, has been transmitted to us by the writings of bishop Fortunatus.—At Milan, of St. Senator, bishop, very renowned for virtues and learning.—At Urgel, in Spain, of St. Justus, bishop.—At Florence, of St. Podius, bishop and confessor.

The Twenty-Ninth Day of May.

AT Rome, on the Aurelian road, the birthday of St. Restitutus, martyr.—At Iconium, a town of Isauria, the passion of the saints Canon, and his son twelve years of age, who, under the emperor Aurelian, were laid on a grid-

iron over burning coals sprinkled with oil, were racked and exposed to the fire ; and finally, having their hands crushed with a mallet, they breathed their last.—The same day, the birthday of the holy martyrs Sisinius, Martyrius, and Alexander, who, in the time of the emperor Honorius, as is related by Paulinus, in the Life of St. Ambrose, were persecuted by the Gentiles of Anaunia, and obtained the crown of martyrdom.—At Cæsarea Philippi, of the holy martyrs Theodosia, mother of the martyr St. Procopius, and twelve other noble matrons, who ended their life by decapitation, in the persecution of Diocletian.—In Umbria, the passion of fifteen hundred and twenty-five holy martyrs.—At Treves, of blessed Maximinus, bishop and confessor, who received with honor the patriarch Saint Athanasius, banished by the Arian persecutors.—At Verona, of Saint Maximus, bishop.—At Arcanum, in Campania, of St. Eleutherius, confessor.

The Thirtieth Day of May.

AT Rome, on the Aurelian road, the birthday of St. Felix, pope and martyr, who was crowned with martyrdom under the emperor Aurelian.—At Torres, in Sardinia, of the holy

martyrs Gabinus and Crispulus.—At Antioch, of the Saints Sycus and Palatinus, who endured many torments for the name of Christ.—At Ravenna, of St. Exuperantius, bishop and confessor.—At Pavia, of St. Anastasius, bishop.—At Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, of the Saints Basil and Emmelia, his wife, parents of St. Basil the Great, who, being exiled in the time of Galerius Maximian, dwelt in the deserts of Pontus, and after the persecution, leaving their children the heirs of their virtues, rested in peace.—At Seville, in Spain, of St. Ferdinand III., king of Castille and Leon, surnamed the Saint, on account of his eminent virtues, and celebrated for his zeal in propagating the faith. Having conquered the Moors, he left his earthly kingdom, and happily passed to an eternal one

---

The Thirty-First Day of May.

AT Brescia, of Saint Angela Merici, virgin, foundress of the nuns of St. Ursula. She is mentioned on the 27th of January.—At Rome, of St. Petronilla, virgin, daughter of the blessed apostle Peter, who disdained to marry the noblemon Flaccus. Being granted three days to deliberate, she applied to fasting and prayer, and on the third day, after she had re-

ceived the sacrament of the body of Christ, yielded up her soul.—At Aquileia, of the holy martyrs Cantius, Cantian, and Cantianilla, brothers of the illustrious family of Anicius. For their attachment to the Christian faith, they were doomed to capital punishment with their tutor Protus, under the emperors Diocletian and Maximian.—At Torres, in Sardinia, of Saint Crescentian, martyr.—At Comana, in Pontus, of St. Hermias, soldier, who, under the emperor Antoninus, being miraculously delivered from many and horrible torments, converted the executioner to Christ, and made him partaker of the crown which himself obtained first by having his head struck off with the sword.—At Verona, of Saint Lupicinus, bishop.—At Rome, of Saint Paschasius, deacon and confessor, who is mentioned by the blessed Pope Gregory.

JUNE.

The First Day of June.

AT Rome, of St. Juventius, martyr.—At Cæsarea, in Palestine, of blessed Pamphilus, priest and martyr, a man of great sanctity and learning, and very liberal to the poor. In the persecution of Galerius Maximian, he was first tortured for the faith of Christ, under the Governor Urbanus, and thrown into prison; then being again subjected to torments under Firmilian, he consummated his martyrdom with others. With them suffered also Valens, deacon, and Paul, and nine others, whose commemoration occurs on other days.—At Autun, of the Saints Reverian, bishop, and Paul, priest, with ten others, who were crowned with martyrdom, under the emperor Aurelian.—In Cappadocia, of Saint Thespesius, martyr, who, after undergoing other torments, was beheaded,

under the emperor Alexander and the prefect Simplicius.—In Egypt, of the holy martyrs Ischyrion, military officer, and five other soldiers, who, under the emperor Diocletian, were put to death in different manners for the faith of Christ.—Also, of St. Firmus, martyr, who, in the persecution of Maximian, was scourged most severely, struck with stones, and finally decapitated.—At Perugia, of the holy martyrs Felinus and Gratinian, soldiers, who, under Decius, were diversely tortured, and thus by a glorious death won the palm of martyrdom.—At Bologna, of St. Proculus, martyr, who suffered under the emperor Maximian.—At Amelia, of St. Secundus, martyr, who, under Diocletian, consummated his martyrdom by being thrown into the Tiber.—At Citta-di-Castello, in Umbria, of Saint Crescentian, a Roman soldier, crowned with martyrdom under the same emperor.—In Umbria, of Saint Fortunatus, priest, renowned for virtues and miracles.—In the monastery of Lerins, of St. Caprasius, abbot.—At Treves, of St. Simeon, monk, who was added to the number of the Saints, by pope Benedict IX.—At Burgos, in Spain, in the monastery of Onia, of Saint Eneco, Benedictine abbot, illustrious by his sanctity and miracles.

The Second Day of June.

AT Rome, the birthday of the holy martyrs Marcellinus, priest, and Peter, exorcist, who instructed in the faith many persons detained in prison. Under Diocletian, they were loaded with chains, and, after enduring many torments, were beheaded by the judge Serenus, in a place which was then called the Black Forest, but whose name was in their honor changed into that of the White Forest. Their bodies were buried in a crypt near St. Tiburtius, and their tomb was adorned with verses by pope St. Damasus.—In Campania, of Saint Erasmus, bishop and martyr, who, under the emperor Diocletian, was first scourged with leaded whips, then severely struck with sticks; he had also rosin, brimstone, lead, pitch, wax, and oil poured over him, without receiving any injury. Afterwards, under Maximian, he was again, at Mola, subjected to various and most horrible tortures, but was still preserved from death by the power of God for the confirmation of others in the faith. Finally, celebrated for his sufferings and called by God, he closed his life by a peaceful and holy end. His body was afterwards translated to Gaeta.—At Lyons, of the holy martyrs Photinus, bishop, Sanctus, deacon, Vetius, Epagathus, Maturus,

Ponticus, Biblis, Attalus, Alexander and Blandina, with many others, whose valiant and frequent combats, in the time of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus and Lucius Verus, are recorded in a letter of the church of Lyons to the churches of Asia and Phrygia. St. Blandina, one of these martyrs, though weaker by reason of her sex and frame, and of a lower condition, encountered longer and more terrible trials. But remaining unshaken, she was struck with the sword, and followed those whom she had exhorted to win the palm of martyrdom.—At Rome, of St. Eugenius, pope and confessor.—At Trani, in Terra-di-Bari, of Saint Nicholas Peregrinus, confessor, whose miracles were rehearsed in the Roman Council, under Urban II.

The Third Day of June.

AT Arezzo, in Tuscany, of the holy martyrs Pergentinus and Laurentinus, brothers, who, in the persecution of Decius, under the governor Tiburtius, being as yet children, were put to the sword, after they had endured cruel torments and performed many miracles.—At Constantinople, of the holy martyrs Lucillian, and four boys,—Claudius, Hypatius, Paul, and Denis. Lucillian, formerly an idolatrous priest, but now a Christian, was, after under-

going many torments, cast with them into a furnace; but the flames being extinguished by the rain, all escaped uninjured. Lastly, Lucillian being fastened to a cross, and the children beheaded, they closed their career under the governor Silvanus.—In the same city, of St. Paula, virgin and martyr, who was arrested whilst gathering the blood of the martyrs just mentioned; she was struck with rods, and thrown into the fire, from which she was delivered. Finally, she was decapitated in the same place where St. Lucillian had been crucified.—At Cordova, in Spain, of blessed Isaac, monk, who died by the sword for the faith of Christ.—At Carthage, of St. Cæcilius, priest, who brought St. Cyprian to the faith of Christ.—In the territory of Orleans, of St. Liphardus, priest and confessor.—At Lucca, in Tuscany, of St. Davinus, confessor.—At Paris, of St. Clotilda, queen, by whose prayers her husband, king Clovis, was converted to the faith of Christ.—At Anagni, of St. Oliva, virgin.

The Fourth Day of June.

AT Agrone, in Abruzzo, of St. Francis, of the noble Napolitan family of the Caracciolos, confessor, and founder of the Congrega-

tion of the Minor Regular Clerks, who burned with a wonderful love for God and his neighbor, and a most ardent desire to propagate the worship due to the holy Eucharist. His body is most religiously honored at Naples. He was inscribed on the catalogue of the saints by Pius VII.—At Rome, of the holy martyrs Aretius and Dacian.—At Sisseck, in Illyria, of St. Quirinus, bishop, who under the governor Galerius, was, as is related by Prudentius, for the faith of Christ precipitated into a river, with a mill-stone tied to his neck; but as the stone floated on the water, he exhorted for a long time the Christians who were present not to be terrified by his punishment, nor to waver in the faith, and then obtained of God by his prayers to be drowned, that he might attain to the glory of martyrdom.—At Brescia, of St. Clateus, bishop and martyr, under the emperor Nero.—In Pannonia, of the holy martyrs Rutilus and his companions.—At Arras, of St. Saturnina, virgin and martyr.—At Tivoli, of St. Quirinus, martyr.—At Constantinople, of St. Metrophanes, bishop and renowned confessor.—At Milevis, in Numidia, of St. Optatus, bishop, celebrated for his learning and holiness.—At Verona, of St. Alexander, bishop.

The Fifth Day of June.

IN Egypt, the birthday of the holy martyrs Marcian, Nicanor, Apollonius, and others, who suffered an illustrious martyrdom in the persecution of Galerius Maximian.—At Perugia, of the holy martyrs Florentius, Julian, Cyriacus, Marcellinus, and Faustinus, who were beheaded in the persecution of Decius.—At Cæsarea, in Palestine, the passion of the saints Zenaides, Cyria, Valeria, and Marcia, who through many torments attained to martyrdom rejoicing.—At Tyre, of St. Dorotheus, priest, who suffered much under Diocletian, but survived until the reign of Julian, under whom his venerable age was adorned with martyrdom, being then one hundred and seven years old.—The same day, of St. Boniface, bishop of Mayence, who from England came to Rome, and was, by Gregory II., sent to Germany to preach the faith of Christ to the people of that country. Having converted large multitudes to the Christian religion, especially in Friesland, he merited the title of Apostle of the Germans. Being finally put to the sword by the furious Gentiles, he consummated his martyrdom with Eobanus and some other servants of God.—At Cordova, in Spain, of blessed Sancius, a youth, who, though brought up in the

royal court, did not hesitate to undergo martyrdom for the faith of Christ, during the persecution of the Arabs.

The Sixth Day of June.

OF Saint Norbert, bishop of Magdeburg, founder of the Premonstratensian Order.—At Cæsarea, in Palestine, the birthday of blessed Philip, one of the first seven deacons. Being renowned for miracles and prodigies, he converted Samaria to the faith of Christ, baptized the eunuch of Candaces, queen of Æthiopia, and finally rested in peace at Cæsarea. Near him are buried three of his daughters, virgins and prophetesses. His fourth daughter died at Ephesus, filled with the Holy Ghost.—At Rome, of St. Artemius, with his wife Candida and his daughter Paulina. Artemius became a believer by the preaching and miracles of St. Peter the Exorcist, and was with all his house baptized by the priest St. Marcellinus. By order of the judge Serenus, he was scourged with whips set with leaden balls, and struck with the sword. His wife and daughter being forced into a subterraneous place, were overwhelmed with stones and rubbish.—At Tarsus, in Cilicia, of twenty holy martyrs who, in the

time of Diocletian and Maximian, under the judge Simplicius, by various torments glorified God in their bodies.—At Noyon, in France, of the holy martyrs Amatius, Alexander, and their companions.—At Fiesoli, in Tuscany, of St. Alexander, bishop and martyr.—At Milan, the demise of St. Eustorgius II., bishop and confessor.—At Verona, of St. John, bishop.—At Besançon, in France, of St. Claude, bishop.

The Seventh Day of June.

AT Constantinople, the birthday of St. Paul, bishop of that city, who, for the Catholic faith, was often expelled from his see by the Arians, and restored to it by the Roman Pontiff, St. Julius. Finally, by the Arian emperor Constantius, he was banished to Cucusum, a small town of Cappadocia, where, by the machinations of the Arians, he was barbarously strangled, and thus departed for the heavenly kingdom. His body was translated to Constantinople with the greatest honors, in the reign of the emperor Theodosius.—In Egypt, of St. Licarion, martyr, who had his body slashed, was scourged with burning rods of iron, and after enduring other horrible torments, he consummated his martyrdom by a

stroke from the sword.—At Cordova, of the holy martyrs Peter, priest, Wallabonsus, deacon, Sabinian, Wistremundus, Habentius, and Jeremias, monks.—In England, of St. Robert, abbot, of the Order of Citeaux.

The Eighth Day of June.

AT Aix, in France, of Saint Maximin, first bishop of that city, who is said to have been a disciple of our Lord.—The same day, of Saint Calliopa, martyr, who, for the faith of Christ, had her breasts cut off, her flesh burned, was rolled on broken pottery, and being lastly decapitated, received the palm of martyrdom. —At York, in England, of St. William, archbishop and confessor, who, among other miracles wrought at his tomb, raised three persons from the dead. He was placed in the calendar of the Saints by Honorius III.—At Soissons, in France, the birthday of St. Medard, bishop of Noyon, whose life and precious death are illustrated by glorious miracles.—At Rouen, of St. Gildard, bishop, brother of St. Medard. They were born on the same day, consecrated bishops on the same day, and being taken away from this life also on the same day, they entered heaven together.—At Sens, of St. He-

raclius, bishop.—At Metz, of St. Clodulphus, bishop.—In the March of Ancona, of St. Severin, bishop of Septempeda.—In Sardinia, of St. Sallustian, confessor.—At Camerino, of St. Victorinus, confessor.

The Ninth Day of June.

AT Rome, on Mount Cælius, the birthday of the holy martyrs Primus and Felician, under the emperors Diocletian and Maximian. These glorious martyrs lived long in the Lord, and endured sometimes together the same, sometimes separately different and exquisite torments. They were finally beheaded by Promotus, governor of Nomentum, and thus happily ended their combat.—At Agen, in France, the passion of St. Vincent, deacon and martyr.—At Antioch, of Saint Pelagia, virgin and martyr, whose praises have been proclaimed by Saint Ambrose and St. John Chrysostom.—At Syracuse, of St. Maximian, bishop, who is frequently mentioned by pope St. Gregory.—At Andria, in Terra-di-Bari, of St. Richard, first bishop of that city, renowned for miracles.—In Scotland, of St. Columba, priest and confessor.—At Edessa, in Syria, of Saint Julian, monk, whose memorable actions have been recorded by the deacon St. Ephrem.

The Tenth Day of June.

IN Scotland, of Saint Margaret, queen, celebrated for her love of the poor, and voluntary poverty.—At Rome, on the Salarian road, the passion of blessed Getulius, a noble and very learned man, and of his companions Cærealis, Amantius, and Primitivus. By order of the emperor Adrian, they were arrested by the ex-consul Licinius, and being first scourged, then thrown into prison, they were delivered to the flames. But as the fire did not injure them at all, their heads were broken with clubs, and they thus terminated their martyrdom. Their bodies were taken up by Symphorosa, wife of blessed Getulius, and decently interred in a sand-pit on her own estate.—Also, at Rome, on the Aurelian way, the birthday of the Saints Basilides, Tripos, Mandales, and twenty other martyrs, under the emperor Aurelian, and Plato, governor of the city.—At Nicomedia, of St. Zachary, martyr.—At Prusias, in Bithynia, of St. Timothy, bishop and martyr, under Julian the Apostate.—In Spain, of the holy martyrs Crispulus and Restitutus.—In Africa, of the holy martyrs Aresius, Rogatus, and fifteen others.—At Cologne, of St. Maurinus, abbot and martyr.—At Petra, in Arabia, of St. Asterius, bishop, who suffered

much from the Arians for the Catholic faith. He was banished to Africa by the emperor Constantius, where he died a glorious confessor.—At Auxerre, of Saint Censurius, bishop.

The Eleventh Day of June.

THE birthday of St. Barnabas, apostle, born in Cyprus. By the disciples, he was with St. Paul ordained apostle of the Gentiles, and with him traversed many regions, exercising the function committed to him of preaching the Gospel. At length he went to Cyprus, where he illustrated his apostolate by a glorious martyrdom. His body was found, from his own revelation, in the time of the emperor Zeno, together with a copy of St. Matthew's gospel written with his own hand.—At Aquileia, the passion of the saints Felix and Fortunatus, brothers, who, in the persecution of Diocletian and Maximian, were racked, and had burning torches applied to their sides. These being extinguished by the power of God, they had hot oil poured over their bodies, and as they persevered in confessing Christ, they were decapitated.—At Bologna, of St. Parisius, confessor, monk of the Order of Camaldoli.—At Rome, the translation of St. Gre-

gory Nazianzen, whose sacred body having been brought from Constantinople to Rome, and kept a long time in the church of the Mother of God, was, by the Sovereign Pontiff, Gregory XIII., translated with great solemnity into a chapel of the basilica of St. Peter, most sumptuously decorated by his Holiness, and the next day placed with due honor under the altar.

The Twelfth Day of June.

AT Salamanca, in Spain, of St. John of St. Facundus, confessor, of the Order of the Hermits of St. Augustine, renowned for his zeal for the faith, for holiness of life, and miracles.—At Rome, on the Aurelian road, the birthday of the holy martyrs Basilides, Cyrinus, Nabor, and Nazarius, soldiers, who, in the persecution of Diocletian and Maximian, under the prefect Aurelius, were cast into prison for the confession of the Christian name, had their flesh lacerated with whips set with iron blades, and their heads struck off.—At Nice, in Bithynia of St. Antonina, martyr, who, during the same persecution, was scourged by order of the governor Priscillian, then racked, had her sides slashed, was exposed to the fire, and lastly put to death with the sword.—In Thrace, of St.

Olympius, bishop, who was expelled from his see by the Arians, and died a confessor.—At Rome, in the Vatican basilica, of St. Leo III., pope, to whom God miraculously restored his eyes plucked out and his tongue cut off by impious men.—In Cilicia, of St. Amphion, bishop, a celebrated confessor of the time of Galerius Maximian.—In Egypt, of St. Onuphrius, anchoret, who for sixty years led a religious life in a vast desert, and renowned for great virtues and merits departed for heaven. His admirable deeds were recorded by the abbot Paphnutius.

The Thirteenth Day of June.

AT Padua, of St. Antony, a native of Portugal, confessor, of the Order of Minorites, illustrious by his life, his miracles, and preaching.—At Rome, on the Ardeatine road, the birthday of Saint Felicula, virgin and martyr, who, refusing to marry Flaccus and to sacrifice to idols, was delivered to the judge. As she persevered in the confession of Christ, he confined her in a dark dungeon, starved her, and caused her to be racked until she expired. Being taken down, she was cast into a sewer; but St. Nicomedes buried her on the road just mentioned.—In Africa, of the holy martyrs Fortu-

natus and Lucian.—At Byblos, in Palestine, of St. Aquilina, virgin and martyr, who, at the age of twelve years, under the emperor Diocletian and the judge Volusian, was, for the confession of the faith, buffeted, scourged, pierced with red-hot bodkins, and being struck with the sword, consecrated her virginity by martyrdom.—In Abruzzo, of Saint Peregrinus, bishop and martyr, who was, by the Lombards, thrown into the river Pescara for the Catholic faith.—At Cordova, of St. Fandila, priest and monk, who, in the persecution of the Arabs, underwent martyrdom by decapitation for the faith of Christ.—In Cyprus, of St. Triphyllius, bishop.

The Fourteenth Day of June.

AT Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, the ordination of St. Basil, bishop, who, in the time of the emperor Valens, was eminent for learning and wisdom. Being adorned with every virtue, he was a great light in the Church, and defended her with admirable constancy against the Arians and Macedonians.—At Samaria, in Palestine, of St. Eliseus, prophet, whose grave, says St. Jerome, makes the demons tremble. With him rests also the Prophet Abdias.—At Syracuse, of St. Marcian, bishop, who was ordained

bishop by blessed Peter, and killed by the Jews after he had preached the Gospel.—At Soissons, of the holy martyrs Valerius and Rufinus, who, after enduring many torments, were condemned to be beheaded by the governor Rictiovarus, in the persecution of Diocletian.—At Cordova, of the holy martyrs Anastasius, priest, Felix, monk, and Digna, virgin.—At Constantinople, of St. Methodius, bishop.—At Vienne, of St. Ætherius, bishop.—At Rhodez, of St. Quinctian, bishop.

The Fifteenth Day of June.

IN Basilicata, near the river Silaro, the birthday of the holy martyrs Vitus, Modestus, and Crescentia, who, under the emperor Diocletian, were brought thither from Sicily, and after being plunged into a vessel of melted burning lead, after being exposed to the beasts, and at the pillory, from which torments they came out safe through the power of God, they ended their glorious combats.—At Dorostorum, in Mysia, of Saint Hesychius, soldier, who was arrested with blessed Julius, and after him crowned with martyrdom, under the governor Maximus.—At Cordova, in Spain, of Saint Benildes, martyr.—At Zephirium, in Cilicia, of

Saint Dulas, martyr, who, under the governor Maximus, was, for the name of Christ, scourged, laid on the gridiron, scalded with boiling oil, and after enduring other trials, received for his victory the palm of martyrdom.—At Palmyra, in Syria, of the holy martyrs Libya and Leonides, sisters, and Eutropia, a girl of twelve years, who, by various torments, won the crown of martyrdom.—At Valenciennes, the decease of St. Landelin, abbot.—At Clermont, in Auvergne, of St. Abraham, confessor, illustrious by his holiness and miracles.—In Switzerland, on Mount Jou, of Saint Bernard of Menthon, confessor.

The Sixteenth Day of June.

IN the village of La Louvesc, (formerly) of the diocese of Vienne in Dauphiny, the decease of St. John Francis Regis, confessor, of the Society of Jesus, distinguished by his zeal in procuring the salvation of souls, and by his patience. He was placed on the list of the Saints by Clement XII.—At Besançon, in France, of the holy martyrs Ferreolus, priest, and Ferrution, deacon, who were sent by the blessed bishop Irenæus to preach the word of God, and after being subjected to diverse torments under the judge Claudius, were struck

with the sword.—At Tarsus, in Cilicia, of the holy martyrs Quiricus, and Julitta, his mother, under the emperor Diocletian. Quiricus, a child of three years, seeing his mother cruelly scourged with sinews in the presence of the governor Alexander, and crying bitterly, was killed by being dashed against the steps of the tribunal. Julitta, after being subjected to severe stripes and grievous torments, closed the career of her martyrdom by decapitation.—At Mayence, the passion of the Saints Aureus, and Justina his sister, and other martyrs, who, being at Mass in the church, were massacred by the Huns who were devastating Germany.—At Amathonte, in Cyprus, of St. Tychon, bishop, in the time of Theodosius the Younger.—At Lyons, the demise of blessed Aurelian, bishop of Arles.—At Nantes, in Brittany, of Saint Similian, bishop and confessor.—At Meissen, in Germany, of Saint Benno, bishop.—In Brabant, of St. Lutgard, virgin.

The Seventeenth Day of June.

AT Rome, the birthday of two hundred and sixty-two holy martyrs, who, in the persecution of Diocletian, were put to death for the faith of Christ, and buried on the old Salarian

road, at the foot of Cucumer hill.—At Terracina, of St. Montanus, soldier, who, under the emperor Adrian and the ex-Consul Leontius, received the crown of martyrdom after suffering many torments.—At Venafro, of the holy martyrs Nicander and Marcian, who were beheaded in the persecution of Maximian.—At Chalcedon, of the holy martyrs Manuel, Sabel, and Ismael, who were sent as ambassadors to Julian the Apostate by the king of Persia to treat of peace. Having firmly refused to worship idols, as they had been commanded to do by the emperor, they were struck with the sword.—At Apollonia, in Macedonia, of the holy martyrs Isaurus, deacon, Innocent, Felix, Jeremias, and Peregrinus, natives of Athens, who were tortured in different manners by the tribune Tripontius, and lastly decapitated.—At Amelia, in Umbria, of St. Himerius, bishop, whose body was translated to Cremona.—In the territory of Bourges, of St. Gundulphus, bishop.—At Orleans, of St. Avitus, priest and confessor.—In Phrygia, of St. Hypatius, confessor.—Also, of St. Bessarion, anchoret.—At Pisa, in Tuscany, of St. Rainerius, confessor.

The Eighteenth Day of June.

AT Rome, on the Ardeatine road, the birth-day of the holy martyrs Marcus and Marcellian, brothers, who in the persecution of Diocletian were arrested by the judge Fabian, tied to a post, and had sharp nails driven into their feet. As they ceased not to praise the name of Christ, they were pierced through the sides with lances, and thus went to the kingdom of heaven with the glory of martyrdom.—At Malaga, in Spain, of the holy martyrs Cyriacus, and Paula, virgin, who being overwhelmed with stones, yielded up their souls to God.—At Tripoli, in Phœnicia, of St. Leontius, soldier, who, under the governor Adrian, through bitter torments attained to the crown of martyrdom, together with the tribune Hypatius and Theodulus, whom he had converted to Christ.—The same day, of St. Ætherius, martyr, who, in the persecution of Diocletian, after enduring fire and other torments, was put to death with the sword.—At Alexandria, the passion of St. Marina, virgin.—At Bordeaux, of St. Amandus, bishop and confessor.—At Sacca, in Sicily, of St. Calogerus, hermit, whose holiness is principally manifested by his delivering energumens.—At Schongau, of St. Eliza-

beth, virgin, celebrated for her observance of monastic discipline.

The Nineteenth Day of June.

AT Florence, of St. Juliana Falconieri, virgin, foundress of the Sisters of the Order of the Servants of the Blessed Virgin Mary, who was placed among the holy virgins by the Sovereign Pontiff, Clement XII.—At Milan, of the holy martyrs Gervasius and Protasius, brothers. The former, by order of the judge Astasius, was so long scourged with leaded whips, that he expired. The latter, after being beaten with sticks, was beheaded. Their bodies, by divine revelation, were found by St. Ambrose. They were sprinkled with blood, and as free from corruption as if they had been put to death that very day. When the translation took place, a blind man recovered his sight by touching the bier, and many persons possessed by demons were delivered.—At Ravenna, of Saint Ursicinus, martyr, who, under the judge Paulinus, after enduring many torments, remained constant in the confession of the Lord, and consummated his martyrdom by

capital punishment.—At Sozopolis, of St. Zosimus, martyr, who, in the persecution of Trajan, under the governor Domitian, after undergoing bitter tortures, was beheaded, and thus triumphantly went to heaven.—At Arezzo, in Tuscany, of the holy martyrs Gaudentius, bishop, and Culmatius, deacon, who, in the reign of Valentinian, were murdered by the furious Gentiles.—The same day, of St. Boniface, martyr, a disciple of blessed Romuald, who was sent by the Roman Pontiff to Russia to preach the Gospel. Having passed through fire uninjured, and baptized the king and his people, he was killed by the enraged brother of the king, and thus gained the desired palm of martyrdom.—At Ravenna, of St. Romuald, anchoret, father of the monks of Camaldoli, who restored and greatly propagated the eremetical discipline, which was much relaxed in Italy. He is also mentioned on the 7th of February.

The Twentieth Day of June.

THE birthday of St. Silverius, pope and martyr. For refusing to restore the heretical bishop Anthimus, deposed by his predecessor Agapitus, he was, at the instigation of the

wicked empress Theodora, sent into exile to the island of Pontia, where, consumed by many tribulations endured for the Catholic faith, he expired.—At Rome, the demise of St. Novatus, son of the blessed Senator Pudens, and brother of the saintly priest Timothy, and of the holy virgins of Christ Pudentiana and Praxedes, who were instructed in the faith by the Apostles. Their house was converted into a church, and bore the title of Pastor.—At Tomis, in Pontus, of the holy martyrs Paul and Cyriacus.—At Petra, in Palestine, of Saint Macarius, bishop, who suffered much from the Arians, and was banished to Africa, where he rested in the Lord.—At Seville, in Spain, of St. Florentina, virgin, sister of the holy bishops Leander and Isidore.

The Twenty-First Day of June.

AT Rome, of Saint Aloysius Gonzaga, of the Society of Jesus, most renowned for his contempt of the princely dignity, and the innocence of his life.—Also, at Rome, of Saint Demetria, virgin, who was crowned with martyrdom under Julian the Apostate.—At Syracuse, in Sicily, the birthday of the holy martyrs Rufinus and Martia.—In Africa, of the holy martyrs Cyriacus and Apollinaris.—At

Mayence, of St. Alban, martyr, who, after long labors and severe combats, was made worthy of the crown of life.—The same day, of St. Eusebius, bishop of Samosata, who, in the time of the Arian emperor Constantius, disguised under a military dress, visited the churches of God, to confirm them in the faith. He was by Valens banished into Thrace. When peace was restored to the Church in the reign of Theodosius, he was recalled from exile. But as he visited again the churches, an Arian woman let fall on him from on high a tile, which fractured his head and made him die a martyr.—At Iconium, in Lycaonia, of Saint Terentius, bishop and martyr.—At Pavia, of St. Urciscenus, bishop and confessor.—At Tongres, of Saint Martin, bishop.—In the territory of Evreux, of St. Leutfrid, abbot.

The Twenty-Second Day of June.

AT Nola, in Campania, the birthday of blessed Paulinus, bishop and confessor, who, of a most noble and wealthy man, became poor and humble for Christ; and what is still more admirable, became a slave to liberate a widow's son, who had been carried to Africa by the Vandals, when they devastated Campania. He

was celebrated, not only for his learning and great holiness of life, but also for his power over the demons. His high merit has been extolled by Saints Ambrose, Jerome, Augustine and Gregory, in their writings. His body was translated to Rome, and is kept with veneration in the church of St. Bartholomew of the island, together with the body of the said apostle.—On Mount Ararath, the passion of ten thousand holy martyrs, who were crucified.—At Verulam, in England, of Saint Alban, martyr, who, in the time of Diocletian, delivered himself to save a cleric whom he had harbored. After being scourged and subjected to bitter torments, he was sentenced to capital punishment. With him suffered also one of the soldiers that led him to execution, who, being converted to Christ on the way, merited to be baptized in his own blood.—At Samaria, of fourteen hundred and eighty holy martyrs, under Chosroes, king of Persia.—At Rome, the translation of St. Flavius Clemens, ex-consul and martyr, who was put to death for the faith of Christ by the emperor Domitian. His body being recently found in the basilica of pope St. Clement, was buried there with great pomp.—The same day, of Saint Nicæas, bishop of the town of Romatia, celebrated for his learning and holy life.—At Naples, in Campania, of St.

John, bishop, who was called to the kingdom of heaven by blessed Paulinus, bishop of Nola. In the monastery of Cluny, of Saint Consortia, virgin.

The Twenty-Third Day of June.

THE vigil of Saint John the Baptist.—At Rome, of St. John, priest, who, under Julian the Apostate, was decapitated on the old Salarian road, before an idol of the sun. His body was, by the blessed priest Concordius, buried near those of other martyrs.—Also at Rome, of Saint Agrippina, virgin and martyr, under the emperor Valerian. Her body was translated to Sicily, where it works many miracles.—At Sutri, in Tuscany, of Saint Felix, priest. His mouth, by the command of the prefect Turcius, was struck with a stone until he breathed his last.—At Nicomedia, the commemoration of many holy martyrs, who, in the time of Diocletian, concealed themselves in mountains and caverns, and joyfully underwent martyrdom for the name of Christ.—At Philadelphia, in Arabia, of the holy martyrs Zeno, and Zenas his servant, who kissed the chains of his master, begging him to accept him as a partner of his torments. He was arrested by the soldiers, and received the crown of martyr-

dom like his master.—In England, of Saint Audry, queen and virgin, who, renowned for sanctity and miracles departed for heaven. Her body, eleven years afterwards, was found without corruption.

The Twenty-Fourth Day of June.

THE Nativity of St. John the Baptist, precursor of our Lord, son of Zachary and Elizabeth, who, being yet in his mother's womb, was filled with the Holy Ghost.—At Rome, the commemoration of many holy martyrs, who, under the emperor Nero, being calumniously accused to have set fire to the city, were, by his order, put to cruel and diverse kinds of death. Some being covered with the skins of beasts, were exposed to the teeth of dogs; others were fastened to crosses; others again were delivered to the flames to serve as lamps in the night. All these were disciples of the Apostles, and the first-fruits of the martyrs, which the Roman Church, a field so fertile in martyrs, transmitted to God before the death of the Apostles.—In the same city, of the holy martyrs Faustus and twenty-three others.—At Satalis, in Armenia, of seven saintly brothers, martyrs: Orentius, Heros, Pharnacius, Fir-

minus, Firmus, Cyriacus and Longinus, soldiers, who, because they were Christians, were by the emperor Maximian deprived of the military cincture, separated from one another, and being carried away to various places, in the midst of painful trials, rested in the Lord.—In the territory of Paris, at Creteil, the passion of the holy martyrs Agoardus and Aglibertus, with a multitude of others of both sexes.—At Autun, the demise of Saint Simplicius, bishop and confessor.—At Lobbes, of St. Theodulphus, bishop.—At Stilo, in Calabria, of Saint John, surnamed Therestus, distinguished by his eulogy of the monastic life, and by his sanctity.

The Twenty-Fifth Day of June.

IN the territory of Guletto, near Nusco, of St. William, confessor, father of the hermits of Mount Vergine.—At Beræa, the birthday of St. Sosipater, disciple of the blessed apostle Paul.—At Rome, of St. Lucy, virgin and martyr, with twenty-two others.—At Alexandria, of St. Gallicanus, ex-consul and martyr, who had been honored with a triumph, and was dear to the emperor Constantine. Being converted by the saints John and Paul, he retired to Ostia with St. Hilarinus, and consecrated

himself entirely to the duties of hospitality and to the service of the sick. The report of such an event spread through the whole world, and from all sides many persons came to see a man who had been a senator and consul, washing the feet of the poor, setting their table, pouring water on their hands, carefully waiting on the infirm, and exercising other works of mercy. Driven from this place by Julian the Apostate, he repaired to Alexandria, where being urged by the judge Raucian to sacrifice to idols, and refusing to do it, he was struck with the sword, and thus became a martyr of Christ.—At Sibapolis, in Syria, of St. Febronia, virgin and martyr, who, in the persecution of Diocletian, under the governor Lysimachus, was, for defending her faith and chastity, first scourged and racked, then torn with iron combs and exposed to fire, and lastly having her teeth plucked out, her breasts cut off, and being condemned to capital punishment, went to her spouse adorned with her sufferings as with so many jewels.—At Besançon, in France, of St. Antidius, bishop and martyr, who was killed by the Vandals for the faith of Christ. At Riez, of St. Prosper of Aquitaine, bishop of that city, distinguished by his erudition and piety, who valiantly combated the Pelagians in defence of the Catholic faith.—At Turin, the

birthday of St. Maximus, bishop and confessor, most celebrated for his learning and sanctity. —In Holland, of St. Adelbert, confessor, disciple of the sainted bishop Willibrord.

The Twenty-Sixth Day of June.

AT Rome, on Mount Cœlius, of the holy martyrs John and Paul, brothers. The former was steward, the other secretary of the virgin Constantia, daughter of the emperor Constantine. They afterwards, under Julian the Apostate, received the palm of martyrdom by being beheaded.—At Trent, of St. Vigilius, bishop, who whilst he endeavored to root out the remains of idolatry, was overwhelmed with a shower of stones by cruel and barbarous people, and thus endured martyrdom for the name of Christ.—At Cordova, in Spain, the birthday of St. Pelagius, a youth, who, for the confession of the faith, by order of the Saracen king Abderahman, having his flesh torn in pieces with iron pincers, gloriously consummated his martyrdom.—At Valenciennes, the passion of the holy martyrs Salvius, bishop of Angouleme, and Superius.—Also, the commemoration of St. Anthelmus, bishop of Belley. —In Poitou, of St. Maxentius, priest and con-

fessor, renowned for miracles.—At Thessalonica, of St. David, hermit.—The same day, of St. Perseveranda, virgin.

The Twenty-Seventh Day of June.

IN Galatia, of Saint Crescens, disciple of the blessed apostle Paul. In passing through Gaul, he converted many to the Christian faith by his preaching. Returning to the nation for whom especially he had been made bishop, he confirmed, to the end of his life, the Galatians in the service of the Lord, and finally consummated his martyrdom under Trajan.—At Cordova, of the holy martyrs Zoilus, and nineteen others.—At Cæsarea, in Palestine, of Saint Anectus, martyr, who, in the persecution of Diocletian under the governor Urbanus, for having exhorted others to suffer martyrdom, and overthrown idols by his prayers, was scourged by ten soldiers, had his hands and feet cut off, and by decapitation merited the crown of martyrdom.—At Constantinople, of St. Sampson, priest, who harbored the poor.—At Warasdin, in Hungary, of Saint Ladislas, king, greatly renowned to this day for miracles.

The Twenty-Eighth Day of June.

THE vigil of the holy apostles Peter and Paul.—At Lyons, in France, of Saint Irenæus, bishop and martyr, who, as is related by Saint Jerome, was the disciple of blessed Polycarp, bishop of Smyrna, and lived near the time of the Apostles. After having strenuously opposed the heretics by word and writing, he was, in the persecution of Severus, crowned with a glorious martyrdom, with almost all the people of his city.—At Alexandria, in the same persecution of Severus, of the holy martyrs Plutarch, Serenus, Heraclides, catechumen, Heron neophyte, another Serenus, Rhais, catechumen, Potamiœna and Marcella her mother. Among them, the virgin Potamiœna is particularly distinguished. She first endured many and most painful trials for the preservation of her virginity, and then exquisite and unheard-of torments for the faith, after which she was finally consumed with fire together with her mother.—The same day, of Saint Papius, martyr, who, in the persecution of Diocletian, was scourged with knotted cords, cast into a caldron filled with hot oil and tallow, and having undergone other horrible torments, was lastly decapitated, and thus won an eternal crown.—At Maestricht, of St. Benignus, bishop and mar-

tyr.—At Cordova, of St. Argymirus, monk and martyr, who, in the persecution of the Arabs, was slain for the faith of Christ.—At Rome, of St. Paul, pope and confessor.

The Twenty-Ninth Day of June.

AT Rome, the birthday of the holy apostles Peter and Paul, who, in the same year and on the same day, suffered under the emperor Nero. The former was in the said city crucified with his head downwards, and buried in the Vatican, near the Triumphal road, where he is venerated by the whole world. The latter was struck with the sword, and buried on the Ostian way, where he receives similar honors.—At Argenton, of St. Marcellus, martyr, who was beheaded for the faith of Christ together with Anastasius, soldier.—At Genoa, the birthday of St. Syrus, bishop.—At Narni, of St. Cassius, bishop of that city, of whom St. Gregory relates, that scarcely any day of his life passed without his offering the victim of propitiation to Almighty God; and he was well worthy to do it, for he distributed in alms all he possessed, and his devotion was such that abundant tears flowed from his eyes dur-

ing the holy sacrifice. At last on the birthday of the Apostles, when every year he was in the habit of coming to Rome, after having solemnly celebrated Mass and given the Lord's body and the kiss of peace to all, he departed for heaven. —In Cyprus, of St. Mary, mother of John, surnamed Mark.—In the territory of Sens, of St. Benedicta, virgin.

The Thirtieth Day of June.

THE commemoration of St. Paul, apostle.—At Limoges, in France, of Saint Martial, bishop, with two priests, Alpinian and Austriclinian, whose life was very distinguished for miracles.—The same day, of the saints Caius, priest, and Leo, subdeacon.—At Alexandria, the passion of St. Basilides, under the emperor Severus. Having protected from the insolence of profligate men the saintly virgin Potamiœna, whom he was leading to execution, he received from her the reward of his pious action. For, at the end of three days, she appeared to him, and placing a crown on his head, not only converted him to Christ, but by her prayers, made of him, after a short combat, a glorious martyr.—At Rome, of St. Lucina, a disciple of the

Apostles, who with her goods relieved the necessities of the saints, visited the Christians detained in prison, and buried the martyrs, by whose side she was laid in a crypt constructed by herself.—In the same city, of St. Æmiliana, martyr.—In the territory of Viviers, of St. Ostian, priest and confessor.

JULY.

The First Day of July.

THE Octave of St. John the Baptist.—On Mount Hor, the demise of Saint Aaron, the first priest of the Levitical order.—In England, of the holy martyrs Julius and Aaron, who suffered after St. Alban in the persecution of Diocletian. In the same country, a great number being at that time tortured in different manners and barbarously lacerated, ended their combat, and attained to the joys of the heavenly city.—At Mechlin, the passion of St. Rumold, martyr, son of an Irish king, and bishop of Dublin.—At Sinuessa, of the holy martyrs Castus and Secundinus, bishops.—At Vienne, of St. Martin, bishop, disciple of the Apostles.—At Clermont, in Auvergne, of St. Gal, bishop.—In the territory of Lyons, the decease of St. Domitian, abbot, who was the first to lead there an eremeti-

cal life. After having assembled in that place many servants of God, renowned for great virtues and splendid miracles, he was gathered to his fathers in a good old age.—In the territory of Rheims, of St. Theodoric, priest, disciple of the blessed bishop Remigius.—At Angouleme, of St. Eparchius, abbot.—At Emesa, of Saint Simeon, surnamed Salus, confessor, who became an idiot for Christ; but God manifested his high wisdom by great miracles.—At Vicenza, the demise of St. Theobold, of the Counts of Campania, hermit, who, for his holiness and miracles, was added to the number of the saints by Alexander III.

The Second Day of July.

THE Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary to Elizabeth.—At Rome, on the Aurelian road, the birthday of the holy martyrs Processus and Martinian, who were baptized by the blessed apostle Peter in the Mamertine prison. After being struck in the mouth, racked, scourged with sinews and whips set with metal; after being beaten with sticks and exposed to the flames, they were beheaded under Nero, and thus obtained the crown of martyrdom.—Also at Rome, the passion of there

holy soldiers, who were converted to Christ by the martyrdom of the blessed apostle Paul, and with him merited to be made partakers of heavenly glory.—The same day, of the holy martyrs Ariston, Crescentian, Eutychian, Urbanus, Vitalis, Justus, Felicissimus, Felix, Marcia, and Symphorosa, who, when the persecution of the emperor Diocletian was raging, were all crowned with martyrdom in Campania.—At Winchester, in England, of St. Swithin, bishop, whose sanctity was illustrated by the gift of miracles.—At Bamberg, of St. Otho, bishop, who preached the Gospel to the people of Pomerania, and converted them to the faith.—At Tours, the demise of St. Monegundes, a religious woman.

The Third Day of July.

(*In the U. S.* Of Saint Leo II., pope.) At Alexandria, of the holy martyrs Tryphon, and twelve others.—At Constantinople, of the holy martyrs Eulogius and his companions.—At Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, of Saint Hyacinthus, chamberlain of the emperor Trajan, who being accused of being a Christian, was scourged and thrown into prison, where consumed with hunger, he breathed his last.—At Chiusi, in Tuscany, of the holy martyrs Irenæus, deacon, and

Mustiola, a matron, who, under the emperor Aurelian, being subjected to various and atrocious tortures, merited the crown of martyrdom.—The same day, of the holy martyrs Mark and Mucian, who were put to the sword for Christ. As a small boy was warning them with a loud voice not to sacrifice to idols, he was whipped, and confessing Christ still more vehemently, was killed with a certain Paul, who had also exhorted the martyrs.—At Laodicea, in Syria, of St. Anatolius, bishop, whose writings were admired not only by religious men, but even by philosophers.—At Altino, of St. Heliodorus, bishop, distinguished by his holiness and learning.—At Ravenna, of Saint Dathus, bishop and confessor.—At Edessa, in Mesopotamia, the translation of the apostle St. Thomas from India. His relics were afterwards translated to Ortona.

The Fourth Day of July.

OF the prophets Osee and Aggæus.—In Africa, the birthday of St. Jucundian, martyr, drowned in the sea for Christ.—In the territory of Bourges, of St. Laurian, bishop of Seville and martyr, whose head was taken to Seville, in Spain.—At Sirmium, of the holy martyrs

Innocent and Sebastia, with thirty others.—At Madaurus, in Africa, of St. Namphanion, martyr, and his companions, whom he strengthened for the combat and conducted to the crown of martyrdom.—At Cyrene, in Lybia, of Saint Theodore, bishop, who, in the persecution of Diocletian, under the governor Dignian, was scourged with leaded whips, and had his tongue cut out. Finally, however, he died a confessor. —The same day, the birthday of the saints Flavian II., bishop of Antioch, and Elias, bishop of Jerusalem, who, in defence of the Council of Chalcedon, being driven into exile by the emperor Anastasius, went victoriously to God.—At Augsburg, in Bavaria, of Saint Uldaric, bishop, illustrious by his extraordinary abstinence, his liberality, his vigilance, and the gift of miracles.—At Lisbon, of St. Elizabeth, widow, queen of Portugal, whose festival is celebrated on the 8th of this month, by order of Innocent XII.—At Tours, the translation of St. Martin, bishop and confessor, and the Dedication of his church on this very day, on which also he had been ordained bishop some years previously.

The Fifth Day of July.

AT Rome, of Saint Zoa, martyr, wife of the blessed martyr Nicostratus, who, whilst praying at the tomb of the apostle St. Peter, was, under the emperor Diocletian, seized by the persecutors, and cast into a dark dungeon; then being hanged on a tree by her neck and hair, and inhaling a loathsome smoke raised under her, she yielded up her soul in the confession of the Lord.—In Syria, the birthday of St. Domitius, martyr, who by his miracles confers many favors on the inhabitants.—At Cyrene, in Lybia, of St. Cyrilla, martyr, who, in the persecution of Diocletian, held for a long while on her hand burning coals with incense, lest by shaking off the coals she should seem to offer incense to the idols. Being afterwards cruelly slashed, she went to her Spouse adorned with her own blood.—At Jerusalem, of Saint Athanasius, deacon, who was apprehended by the heretics for defending the Council of Chalcedon, and after experiencing all kinds of torments, was finally put to the sword.—In Sicily, of the holy martyrs Agatho and Triphina.—At Tomis, in Scythia, of the holy martyrs Marinus, Theodotus, and Sedopha.—At Treves, of St. Numerian, bishop and confessor.—At San-

Severino, in the March of Ancona, of St. Philomena, virgin.

The Sixth Day of July.

THE Octave of the holy apostles Peter and Paul.—In Judea, of Saint Isaias, prophet, who under king Manasses died by being sawed in two. He was buried beneath the oak Rogel, near the passage of the waters.—At Rome, the birthday of St. Tranquillinus, martyr, father of the saints Mark and Marcellian, who was converted to Christ by the preaching of St. Sebastian, martyr. Baptized by the blessed priest Polycarp, he was ordained priest by pope St. Caius. As he prayed at the tomb of blessed Paul on the Octave of the Apostles, he was arrested and stoned to death by the Pagans, and thus consummated his martyrdom.—At Fiesoli, in Tuscany, of Saint Romulus, bishop and martyr, disciple of the blessed apostle Peter, who sent him to preach the Gospel. After announcing Christ in many parts of Italy, he returned to Fiesoli, and was crowned with martyrdom with other Christians in the reign of Domitian.—In Campania, of St. Dominica, virgin and martyr, who, under the Emperor Diocletian, was, for having destroyed

idols, condemned to the beasts, but being uninjured by them, she was beheaded and departed for heaven. Her body is kept with great veneration at Tropea, in Calabria.—The same day, of Saint Lucia, martyr, a native of Campania, who being arrested and severely tortured by the lieutenant governor Rixius Varus, converted him to Christ. To them were added Antoninus, Severinus, Diodorus, Dion, and seventeen others, who shared their sufferings and their crowns.—In the vicinity of Treves, of St. Goar, priest and confessor.

The Seventh Day of July.

AT Rome, of the holy martyrs Claudius, notary, Nicostratus, assistant prefect, Castorius, Victorinus, and Symphorian, who were brought to the faith of Christ by St. Sebastian, and baptized by the blessed priest Polycarp. Whilst they were engaged in seeking out the bodies of the holy martyrs, the Judge Fabian had them arrested. For ten days he tried by threats and caresses to shake their constancy, but being utterly unable to succeed, he ordered them to be tortured three times, and then precipitated into the sea.—At Durazzo, in Macedonia, of the holy martyrs Peregrinus, Lucian,

Pompeius, Hesychius, Papius, Saturninus, and Germanus, natives of Italy. In the persecution of Trajan, they took refuge in the town of Durazzo, where seeing the saintly bishop Astius hanging on a cross for the faith of Christ, they publicly declared themselves to be Christians, when, by order of the governor, they were arrested and cast into the sea.—At Perugia, of blessed Benedict XI., a native of Treviso, of the Order of Preachers, who in the brief space of his pontificate, greatly promoted the peace of the Church, the restoration of discipline and the increase of religion.—At Alexandria, the birthday of Saint Pantænus, an apostolic man, filled with wisdom. He had such an affection and love for the word of God, that inflamed by the ardor of faith and devotion, he set out to preach the gospel of Christ to the Gentiles inhabiting the farthest recesses of the East. At length returning to Alexandria, he rested in peace, under Antoninus Caracalla.—At Brescia, of Saint Apollonius, bishop and confessor.—In Saxony, of St. Willibald, first bishop of Eichstadt, who labored with St. Boniface in preaching the Gospel, and converted many nations to Christ.—At Clermont, in Auvergne, of Saint Illidius, bishop.—At Urgel, in Spain, of Saint Odo, bishop.—In England, of St. Hedda, bishop of the West-Saxons.—At Gray, in Burgundy,

of blessed Peter Fourier, Regular Canon of the most holy Saviour, renowned for virtues and miracles.—In England, of St. Edelburga, virgin, daughter of an English king.

The Eighth Day of July.

OF St. Elizabeth, widow, queen of Portugal, who being renowned for virtues and miracles, was numbered among the saints by Urban VIII.—In Asia Minor, of the saints Aquila and Priscilla his wife, of whom mention is made in the Acts of the Apostles.—At Porto, of fifty holy soldiers, martyrs, who were led to the faith by the martyrdom of St. Bonosa, and baptized by the blessed pope Felix. They were put to death in the persecution of Aurelian.—In Palestine, of St. Procopius, martyr, who, under the emperor Diocletian, being brought from Scythopolis to Cæsarea, was upon his first resolute answer beheaded by the judge Fabian.—At Constantinople, the passion of the holy Abrahamite monks, who resisted the emperor Theophilus by defending the worship of holy images, and suffered martyrdom.—At Wurzburg, in Germany, of St. Kilian, bishop, who, being sent by the Roman pontiff to preach the Gospel, converted many to Christ, and was put

to death with his companions, Colman, priest, and Totnan, deacon.—At Treves, of Saint Auspicius, bishop and confessor.

The Ninth Day of July.

AT Rome, in the place called the Drop-ever-falling, the birthday of the holy martyrs Zeno, and ten thousand two hundred and three. —At Gortyna, in Candia, of St. Cyril, bishop, who, in the persecution of Decius, under the governor Lucius, was thrown into the flames without being injured, though his bonds were burnt. The judge, struck with awe at so great a miracle, dismissed him, but as the saint began immediately to preach the faith of Christ with zeal, he was beheaded.—In the town of Thora, on lake Velino, the passion of the saints Anatolia and Audax, under the emperor Decius. Anatolia, a virgin consecrated to Christ, cured, through the whole province of Picenum, many persons laboring under various infirmities, and made them believe in Christ. By order of the judge Faustinian, she was subjected to diverse kinds of punishments. She was delivered from the sting of a serpent to which she had been exposed; a miracle which converted Audax to the faith. Finally she was transpierced with a

sword, whilst her hands were stretched out in prayer. Audax was committed to prison, and being without delay doomed to capital punishment, obtained the crown of a martyr.—At Alexandria, of the holy martyrs Patermuthius, Copres, and Alexander, who were put to death under Julian the Apostate.—At Briel, in Holland, the passion of the nineteen martyrs of Gorcum, who, for vindicating the authority of the Roman Church, and the real presence of Christ in the Eucharist, endured various ignominies and torments from the Calvinist heretics, and ended their martyrdom by being put to death.—At Martula, of Saint Brixius, bishop, who, under the judge Marcian, having suffered much for the confession of our Lord, and converted to Christ a great multitude of people, rested in peace.—At Citta-di-Castello, of Saint Veronica Giuliani, a Capuchin nun, abbess of the monastery of that town. Born at Mercatelli, in the diocese of Urbania, she became illustrious by her great love for suffering and other virtues, and by her heavenly gifts. She was inscribed among holy virgins by pope Gregory XVI.

The Tenth Day of July.

AT Rome, the passion of the seven holy brothers, sons of the saintly martyr Felicitas, namely, Januarius, Felix, Philip, Sylvanus, Alexander, Vitalis, and Martial, in the time of the emperor Antoninus, under Publius, prefect of the city. Januarius, after being scourged with rods and macerated in prison, died under the blows inflicted with leaded whips. Felix and Philip were killed with sticks. Sylvanus was thrown headlong from an eminence. Alexander, Vitalis, and Martial, were condemned to capital punishment.—Also, at Rome, of the holy virgins and martyrs Rufina and Secunda, sisters, who, in the persecution of Valerian and Gallienus, after being subjected to torments, and the one having her head broken, the other her head cut off, departed for heaven. Their bodies are kept with due honors in the Lateran Basilica, near the baptistery.—In Africa, of the holy martyrs Januarius, Marinus, Nabor, and Felix, who were beheaded.—At Nicopolis, in Armenia, of the holy martyrs Leontius, Mauritius, Daniel, and their companions, who, under the emperor Licinius and the governor Lysias, were tortured in different manners, and being lastly cast into the fire, terminated their long martyrdom.—In Pisidia, of the holy martyrs

Bianor and Silvanus, who having endured most bitter torments for the name of Christ, finally merited an immortal crown by being decapitated.—At Iconium, of St. Apollonius, martyr, who consummated his glorious martyrdom by the death of the cross.—At Ghent, of Saint Amelberga, virgin.

The Eleventh Day of July.

AT Rome, of St. Pius, pope and martyr, who was crowned with martyrdom in the persecution of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus.—At Nicopolis, in Armenia, the birthday of the holy martyrs Januarius and Pelagia, who for four days were racked, torn with iron claws and pieces of earthenware, and thus completed their martyrdom.—In the territory of Sens, of Saint Sidronius, martyr.—At Iconium, of Saint Marcian, martyr, who, under the governor Perennius, obtained the palm of martyrdom by many torments.—At Sida, in Pamphilia, of Saint Cindeus, priest, who, under the emperor Diocletian and the governor Stratonicus, after suffering many torments, was thrown into the fire, but remaining uninjured, finally yielded up his soul in prayer.—At Brescia, of the holy martyrs Savinus and Cyprian.—At Bergamo,

of Saint John, bishop, who was killed by the Arians for defending the Catholic faith.—At Cordova, of Saint Abundius, priest, who was crowned with martyrdom, whilst inveighing against the sect of Mahomet.—In the territory of Poitiers, of St. Sabinus, confessor.

The Twelfth Day of July.

IN the monastery of Passignano, near Florence, of St. John Gualbert, abbot, founder of the Order of Vallisumbrosa.—At Milan, of the holy martyrs Nabor and Felix, who suffered in the persecution of Maximian.—In Cyprus, of St. Jason, an ancient disciple of Christ.—At Aquileia, the birthday of St. Hermagoras, disciple of the blessed evangelist Mark, and first bishop of that city. Whilst occupied in performing miraculous cures, in preaching frequently and converting people, he suffered many kinds of torments, and finally, by capital punishment, merited an immortal triumph with his deacon Fortunatus.—At Lucca, in Tuscany, of blessed Paulinus, who was ordained first bishop of that city by Saint Peter. Under Nero, after many combats, he terminated his martyrdom with some companions, at the foot of Mount Pisa.—The same day, the

passion of the saints Proclus and Hilarion, who, under the emperor Trajan and the governor Maximus, by most bitter torments won the palm of martyrdom.—At Lentini, of Saint Epiphana, who, under the emperor Diocletian and the governor Tertillus, having her breasts cut off, breathed her last.—At Toledo, of Saint Marciana, virgin and martyr, who, for the faith of Christ, being exposed to the beasts, and torn in pieces by a bull, was crowned with martyrdom.—At Lyons, of St. Viventiolus, bishop.—At Bologna, of St. Paternian, bishop.

The Thirteenth Day of July.

AT Rome, of St. Anacletus, pope and martyr, who, after St. Clement governed the church of God, and illustrated it by a glorious martyrdom.—The same day, of the saints Joel and Esdras, prophets.—In Macedonia, of blessed Silas, one of the first Christians. He was by the Apostles destined for the churches of the Gentiles with Paul and Barnabas. Being filled with the grace of God, he zealously discharged the office of preaching, and after glorifying Christ by his sufferings, rested in peace.—Also, of St. Serapion, martyr, who, under the emperor Severus and the governor Aquila, obtained the

crown of martyrdom by fire.—In the island of Chio, of Saint Myrops, martyr, who, under the emperor Decius and the governor Numerian, being struck with bars, went to our Lord.—In Africa, of the holy confessors Eugenius, bishop of Carthage, renowned for his faith and other virtues, and of all the clergy of that church, to the number of about five hundred or more, among whom were many small children employed as lectors. In the persecution of the Vandals, under the Arian king Hunneric, they were subjected to blows and starvation, and driven far away into a most painful banishment, which they bore with joy for God's sake. In their number were also two distinguished personages, the archdeacon Salutaris, and Muritta, occupying the second rank among the ministers of the church. Both had three times confessed the faith, and were illustrious by their noble perseverance in Christianity.—In Bretagne, of Saint Turian, bishop and confessor, a man of admirable simplicity and innocence.

The Fourteenth Day of July.

AT Lyons, the demise of Saint Bonaventure, Cardinal and bishop of Albano, confessor and doctor, of the Order of Minorites, most

celebrated for his learning and holiness of life. —At Rome, of Saint Justus, soldier under the tribune Claudius. A miraculous cross appearing to him, he believed in Christ, was baptized, and bestowed all his goods on the poor. Being afterwards arrested by the prefect Magnetius, he was scourged with sinews, had a heated helmet put on his head, and was thrown into the fire, but without one of his hairs being injured. Finally, he yielded up his soul in the confession of the Lord.—At Synope, in Pontus, of St. Phocas, martyr, bishop of that city, who, under the emperor Trajan, after having been imprisoned, bound, struck with the sword and exposed to the fire for Christ, took his flight to heaven. His remains were brought to Vienne, in France, and deposited in the church of the holy apostles.—At Alexandria, of St. Heraclas, bishop, whose fame was so great that the historian Africanus relates of himself that he repaired to Alexandria to see him.—At Carthage, of Saint Cyrus, bishop, on whose festival Saint Augustine spoke of him to the people.—At Como, of St. Felix, first bishop of that city.—At Brescia, of St. Optatian, bishop.—At Daventry, in Belgium, of St. Marcellin, priest and confessor.—At Rome, of St. Camillus de Lellis, confessor, founder of the Regular Clerks ministering to the sick. Renowned for virtues and

miracles, he was numbered among the saints by the Sovereign Pontiff, Benedict XIV.

The Fifteenth Day of July.

AT Bamberg, of St. Henry I., emperor, who kept perpetual virginity with his wife Cunegundes, and induced St. Stephen, king of Hungary, with nearly all his kingdom, to receive the faith of Christ.—At Porto, the birthday of the holy martyrs Eutropius, and Zosima and Bonosa, sisters.—At Carthage, of blessed Catulinus, deacon, whose praises were proclaimed by Saint Augustine in a sermon to the people, and of the saints Januarius, Florentius, Julia and Justa, martyrs, who were laid in the church of St. Faustus.—At Alexandria, of the holy martyrs Philip, Zeno, Narseus, and ten children.—In the island of Tenedos, of St. Abudemius, martyr, who suffered under Diocletian.—At Sebaste, of St. Antiochus, physician, who was decapitated under the governor Adrian. On seeing milk flowing from his wounds instead of blood, Cyriacus, his executioner, was converted to Christ and endured martyrdom.—At Pavia, of Saint Felix, bishop and martyr.—At Nisibis, the birthday of Saint James, bishop of that city, a man of great

holiness, celebrated for miracles and erudition. He was one of those who confessed the faith during the persecution of Galerius Maximian, and afterwards, in the Council of Nice, condemned the perverse heresy of Arius, and opposed to it the word *Homousion*. It was also owing to his prayers, and those of bishop Alexander, that Arius received at Constantinople the condign punishment of his iniquity, by the gushing out of his bowels.—At Naples, in Campania, of Saint Athanasius, bishop of that city, who suffered much from his wicked nephew Sergius, by whom he was driven from his see. Consumed with afflictions, he departed for heaven at Veroli, in the time of Charles the Bald.—At Palermo, the finding of the body of St. Rosalia, virgin of Palermo. Being miraculously found under the Sovereign Pontiff, Urban VIII., it delivered Sicily from the plague in the year of the Jubilee.

The Sixteenth Day of July.

THE festival of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Mount Carmel.—The same day, the birthday of St. Faustus, martyr, who, under Decius, being fastened to a cross, lived five days on it, and being pierced with arrows, went to heaven.

—At Sebaste, in Armenia, of the holy martyrs Athenogenes, bishop, and ten of his disciples, under the emperor Diocletian.—At Antioch, in Syria, the birthday of blessed Eustathius, bishop and confessor, celebrated for learning and sanctity, who, under the Arian emperor Constantius, for the defence of the Catholic faith, was banished to Trajanopolis in Thracia, where he rested in the Lord.—The same day, of St. Hilarinus, monk, who was arrested with Saint Donatus in the persecution of Julian. As he would not sacrifice to idols, he was struck with sticks, and died a martyr at Arezzo, in Tuscany. His body was translated to Ostia.—At Treves, of St. Valentine, bishop and martyr.—At Cordova, in Spain, of St. Sisenandus, deacon and martyr, who was strangled by the Saracens for the faith of Christ.—At Saintes, in France, of the holy martyrs Raineldes, virgin, and her companions, who were massacred by barbarians for the Christian faith.—At Bergamo, of Saint Domnio, martyr.—At Capua, of St. Vitalian, bishop and confessor.

The Seventeenth Day of July.

AT Rome, of Saint Alexius, confessor, son of the senator Euphemian. The first night of his marriage, leaving his spouse untouched, he

withdrew from his house, and after a long peregrination returning to Rome, was for seventeen years harbored in his father's house as an unknown pauper, thus deluding the world by a new device. But after his death, becoming known through a voice heard in the churches of the city, and by his own writing, he was, under the Sovereign Pontiff, Innocent I., translated to the church of St. Boniface, where he wrought many miracles.—At Carthage, the birthday of the holy Scillitan martyrs, Speratus, Narzales, Cythinus, Veturius, Felix, Acyllinus, Lætantius, Januaria, Generosa, Vestina, Donata, and Secunda, who, by order of the prefect Saturninus, after their first confession of the faith, were sent to prison, put in the stocks, and lastly beheaded. The remains of Speratus, with the bones of blessed Cyprian and the head of the martyr St. Pantaleon, were carried from Africa into France, and religiously placed in the basilica of St. John the Baptist at Lyons.—At Amastris, in Paphlagonia, of St. Hyacinth, martyr, who having suffered much under the prefect Castritius, died in prison.—At Tivoli, of St. Generosus, martyr.—At Constantinople, of St. Theodota, martyr, under the Iconoclast Leo.—At Rome, the demise of pope Saint Leo IV.—At Pavia, of St. Ennodius, bishop and confessor.—At Auxerre, of Saint Theodosius,

bishop.—At Milan, of St. Marcellina, virgin, sister of the blessed bishop Ambrose, who received the religious veil from pope Liberius in the basilica of St. Peter at Rome. Her sanctity is attested by St. Ambrose in his writings.—At Venice, the translation of St. Marina, virgin.

The Eighteenth Day of July.

OF St. Camillus de Lellis, confessor, founder of the Regular Clerks ministering to the sick, whose birthday is recorded on the 14th of July.—At Tivoli, of St. Symphorosa, wife of the martyr St. Getulius, with her seven sons, Crescens, Julian, Nemesius, Primitivus, Justinus, Stacteus, and Eugenius. Their mother, because of her invincible constancy, was, under the emperor Adrian, first buffeted a long time, then suspended by her hair, and lastly thrown into the river with a stone tied to her body. Her sons had, by means of pullies, their limbs stretched out and bound to stakes, and terminated their martyrdom by different kinds of death. Their bodies were subsequently translated to Rome, and were found in the sacristy of St. Angelo *in Piscina,* under the Sovereign Pontiff, Pius IV.—At Carthage, of St. Gundenes, virgin, who, by order of the proconsul

Rufinus, was, for the confession of Christ, four different times stretched on the rack, horribly lacerated with iron claws, confined for a long time in a filthy prison, and finally put to the sword.—At Dorostorum, in Mysia, of St. Æmilian, martyr, who, in the time of Julian the Apostate, under the governor Capitolinus, being cast into a furnance, received the palm of martyrdom.—At Utrecht, of St. Frederic, bishop and martyr.—In Spanish Gallicia, of St. Marina, virgin and martyr.—At Milan, of St. Maternus, bishop, who, under the emperor Maximian, was, for the faith of Christ and the church entrusted to him, thrown into prison and often scourged. Finally, being renowned for his repeated confession of the faith, he slept in the Lord.—At Brescia, the birthday of Saint Philastrius, bishop of that city, who by word and writing combated heretics, especially the Arians, from whom he suffered much. Lastly, he died in peace, renowned for miracles.—At Metz, in France, of Saint Arnulf, bishop, who was illustrious by his holiness and the gift of miracles. He chose an eremetical life, and ended his blessed career in peace.—At Segni, of St. Bruno, bishop and confessor.—At Forlimpopoli, in Æmilia, of St. Ruffillus, bishop of that city.

The Nineteenth Day of July.

OF St. Vincent de Paul, confessor, who slept in the Lord on the 27th of September.—The same day, the birthday of St. Epaphras, whom the apostle Saint Paul calls his fellow-prisoner. He was by the same apostle ordained bishop of Colossæ. Renowned for his virtues, he there received the palm of martyrdom for defending courageously the flock committed to his charge. His body lies at Rome in the basilica of Saint Mary Major.—At Seville, in Spain, the passion of the holy virgins Justa and Rufina. Being arrested by the governor, Diogenian, they were first stretched on the rack and lacerated with iron claws, then imprisoned, subjected to starvation and diverse tortures. Lastly Justa breathed her last in prison, and Rufina had her neck broken in confessing Christ.—At Cordova, of St. Aurea, virgin, who, repenting of having fallen from the faith, in a second combat overcame the enemy by the shedding of her blood.—At Treves, of Saint Martin, bishop and martyr.—At Rome, of St. Symmachus, pope, who, for a long time had much to bear from a faction of schismatics. At last distinguished by holiness, he went to God.—At Verona, of St. Felix, bishop.—At Scete, a mountain of Egypt, of Saint

Arsenius, deacon of the Roman church, who, in the time of Theodosius, retired into a wilderness, and being endowed with every virtue and shedding continual tears, yielded his soul to God.—In Cappadocia, of St. Macrina, virgin, sister of St. Basil the Great and St. Gregory of Nyssa.

The Twentieth Day of July.

OF St. Jerome Emiliani, confessor, founder of the Congregation of Somascha. Being illustrious by many miracles during his life and after his death, he was inscribed on the catalogue of the blessed by Benedict XIV., and on that of the saints by Clement XIII.—At Antioch, the passion of St. Margaret, virgin and martyr.—On Mount Carmel, of St. Elias, prophet.—The same day, the birthday of blessed Joseph, surnamed the Just, whom the Apostles appointed with blessed Matthias to discharge the functions of the apostleship, in the place of the traitor Judas. The lot having fallen upon Matthias, Joseph, notwithstanding, continued to preach and to advance in virtue, and after having sustained from the Jews many persecutions for the faith of Christ, happily ended his life in Judea. It is related of him that having drunk poison, he received no injury

from it, because of his confidence in the Lord. —At Damascus, of the holy martyrs Sabinus, Julian, Maximus, Macrobius, Cassia, and Paula, with ten others.—At Cordova, of Saint Paul, deacon and martyr, who, for rebuking Mahometan princes for their impiety and cruelty, and preaching Christ with constancy, being by their command put to death, went to his reward in heaven. In Portugal, of Saint Wilgefortes, virgin and martyr, who, combating for the Christian faith and chastity, merited to obtain a glorious triumph on the cross.—In the vicinity of Boulogne, in France, of St. Wulmar, abbot, a man of admirable sanctity.—At Treves, of St. Severa, virgin.

The Twenty-First Day of July.

AT Rome, of St. Praxedes, virgin, who was brought up in all chastity and in the knowledge of the divine law. Assiduously attending to watching, prayer and fasting, she rested in Christ, and was buried near her sister Pudentiana, on the Salarian road.—At Babylon, of St. Daniel, prophet.—At Marseilles, the birthday of St. Victor, who being a soldier, and refusing to serve in the army and to sacrifice to idols, was first thrust into prison, where he was

visited by an angel, then subjected to various torments, and lastly being crushed under a mill-stone, ended his martyrdom. With him also suffered three soldiers, Alexander, Felician, and Longinus.—At Troyes, of St. Julia, virgin and martyr.—In the same place, the passion of the saints Claudius, Justus, Jucundinus, and their companions, five in number, under the emperor Aurelian.—At Comana, in Armenia, of Saint Zoticus, bishop and martyr, who was crowned under Severus.—At Strasburg, of St. Arbogastus, bishop, renowned for miracles.—In Syria, of St. John, monk, companion of St. Simeon.

The Twenty-Second Day of July.

AT Marseilles, the birthday of Saint Mary Magdalen, out of whom our Lord expelled seven devils, and who deserved to be the first to see the Saviour after he had risen from the dead.—At Philippi, of Saint Syntyche, mentioned by the blessed apostle Paul.—At Ancyra, in Galatia, the birthday of Saint Plato, martyr, who, under the lieutenant governor Agrippinus, was scourged, lacerated with iron claws, and subjected to other kinds of most atrocious torments, and lastly having his head struck off, rendered his invincible soul to God.

The miracles he wrought in assisting the captives, are attested in the Acts of the second Council of Nice.—In Cyprus, of St. Theophilus, pretor, who was apprehended by the Arabs, and as he could not be induced either by presents or threats to deny Christ, was put to the sword.—At Antioch, of St. Cyril, bishop, distinguished by his learning and holiness.—In the territory of Auvergne, of St. Meneleus, abbot.—In the monastery of Blandine, of St. Vandrille, abbot, celebrated for miracles.—At Scythopolis, in Palestine, of St. Joseph, count.

The Twenty-Third Day of July.

THE birthday of St. Apollinaris, bishop, who was ordained at Rome by the apostle Peter, and being sent to Ravenna, endured for the faith of Christ diverse and manifold tribulations. He afterwards preached the Gospel in Æmilia, where he turned many from the worship of idols. Finally, returning to Ravenna, he terminated his glorious martyrdom under the Cæsar Vespasian.—At Le Mans, in France, of Saint Liborius, bishop and confessor.—At Rome, of St. Rasyphus, martyr.—In the same city, the passion of St. Primitiva, virgin and martyr.—Also, of the holy martyrs Apollonius

and Eugenius.—The same day, the birthday of the holy martyrs Trophimus and Theophilus, who, under the emperor Diocletian, being beaten with stones, scorched with fire, and lastly struck with the sword, were crowned with martyrdom. —In Bulgaria, of many holy martyrs whom the impious emperor Nicephorus, whilst devastating the churches of God, caused to die by various kinds of death,—by the sword, by the halter, by piercing them with arrows, by long imprisonment, and by starvation.—At Rome, of the saintly virgins Romula, Redempta, and Herundines, mentioned by pope Saint Gregory in his writings.—In the same city, the departure from this life of Saint Bridget, widow, whose sacred body was translated to Sweden on the 7th of October. Her feast is celebrated on the 8th of the same month.

The Twenty-Fourth Day of July.

THE vigil of the apostle St. James.—At Tyro, in Tuscany, on lake Bolsena, of St. Christina, virgin and martyr, who believing in Christ, and breaking in pieces her father's idols of gold and silver, and giving them to the poor, was by his command cruelly scourged, subjected to other most horrible torments, and thrown with a

heavy stone into the lake, from which she was drawn out by an angel. Then under another judge, who succeeded her father, she bore courageously still more bitter torments. Lastly, after she had been shut up by the governor Julian in a burning furnace for five days without any injury, after being delivered from the sting of serpents, she ended her martyrdom by having her tongue cut out, and being pierced with arrows.—At Rome, on the Tiburtine road, of Saint Vincent, martyr.—At Amiterno, in Abruzzo, the passion of eighty-three holy soldiers.—At Merida, in Spain, of St. Victor, a military man, who, with his two brothers, Stercatius and Antinogenes, by diverse torments consummated his martyrdom in the persecution of Diocletian.—In Lycia, of the holy martyrs Niceta and Aquilina, who being converted to Christ by the preaching of the blessed martyr Christopher, gained the palm of martyrdom by being decapitated.—Also, of the holy martyrs Meneus and Capito.—At Sens, of St. Ursicinus, bishop and confessor.—At Lima, in Peru, of St. Francis Solano, confessor, of the Order of Minorites, illustrious in the West Indies by his preaching, miracles, and virtues, who departed for heaven on the 14th of July, and was inscribed on the calendar of the saints by the Sovereign Pontiff, Benedict XIII.

The Twenty-Fifth Day of July.

OF St. James, apostle, brother of the blessed evangelist John, who was beheaded by Herod Agrippa about the feast of Easter. His sacred bones were on this day translated from Jerusalem to Spain, and placed in the remote province of Gallicia, where they are devoutly honored by the far-famed piety of the inhabitants, and the frequent concourse of Christians, who visit them through religion and in fulfilment of their vows.—In Lycia, of Saint Christopher, martyr, who, under Decius, being scourged with iron rods, cast into the flames, from which he was saved by the power of Christ, and finally transfixed with arrows and beheaded, completed his martyrdom.—At Barcelona, in Spain, the birthday of St. Cucuphas, martyr, who, in the persecution of Diocletian, under the governor Dacian, after overcoming many torments, was struck with the sword, and thus went triumphantly to heaven.—In Palestine, of St. Paul, martyr, who, in the persecution of Maximian Galerius, under the governor Firmilian, being condemned to capital punishment, and having obtained a short respite to pray, besought God with all his heart, first for his own countrymen, then for the Jews and the Gentiles, that they might embrace the true

faith, next for the multitude of the spectators, and lastly for the judge who had condemned him and the executioner that was to strike him; after which, being beheaded, he received the crown of martyrdom.—In the same country, of St. Valentina, virgin, who being led to an altar to offer sacrifice, and overthrowing it with her foot, was horribly tortured, and being cast into the fire with another virgin her companion, went to her spouse.—At Forcono, in Abruzzo, of the holy martyrs Florentius and Felix, natives of Sipontum.—At Cordova, of St. Theodemirus, monk and martyr.—At Treves, of St. Magnericus, bishop and confessor.

The Twenty-Sixth Day of July.

THE departure out of this life of Saint Ann, mother of Mary, mother of God.—At Philippi, in Macedonia, the birthday of St. Erastus, who was, by the blessed apostle Paul, appointed bishop of that place, and there crowned with martyrdom.—At Rome, on the Latin road, of the holy martyrs Symphronius, Olympius, Theodulus, and Exuperia, who, (as we read in the Acts of pope St. Stephen) were burnt alive, and thus obtained the palm of martyrdom.—At Porto, of St. Hyacinth, martyr, who was first

thrown into the fire, and then precipitated into a stream without being injured. Afterwards, under the emperor Trajan, being struck with the sword by the ex-consul Leontius, he terminated his life. His body was buried by the matron Julia, on her own estate near Rome.—Also at Rome, of St. Pastor, priest. His name is used to designate a cardinal's title in the church of St. Pudentiana, on the Viminal hill. —At Verona, of St. Valens, bishop and confessor.—In the monastery of St. Benedict, near Mantua, of St. Simeon, monk and hermit, who was renowned for many miracles, and in a good old age rested in the Lord.

The Twenty-Seventh Day of July.

AT Nicomedia, the passion of St. Pantaleon, physician, who, for the faith of Christ, was apprehended by the emperor Maximian, and subjected to the torture and burning with torches, during which torments he was comforted by an apparition of our Lord. He ended his martyrdom by a stroke of the sword.—In the same city, of Saint Hermolaus, priest, by whose instructions blessed Pantaleon was converted to the faith. Also of the saints Hermippus and Hermocrates, brothers, who, after

many sufferings, borne for the confession of Christ, were by the same Maximian condemned to capital punishment.—At Nola, of the holy martyrs Felix, Julia, and Jucunda.—At Biseglia, in Apulia (Southern Italy), of the holy martyrs Maurus, bishop, Pantaleemon, and Sergius, who suffered under Trajan.—In the country of the Homerites (Arabia), the commemoration of the holy martyrs, who, for the faith of Christ, were burnt alive under the tyrant Dunaan.—At Cordova, in Spain, of the holy martyrs George, deacon, Felix, Aurelius, Natalia, and Liliosa, in the persecution of the Arabs.—At Ephesus, the birthday of the seven holy sleepers, Maximian, Malchus, Martinian, Denis, John, Serapion, and Constantine.—At Auxerre, the demise of blessed Ætherius, bishop and confessor.—At Constantinople, of blessed Anthusa, virgin, who, under Constantine Copronymus, being scourged and banished, rested in the Lord.

The Twenty-Eighth Day of July.

AT Rome, the passion of St. Victor, pope and martyr.—Also at Rome, of St. Innocent, pope and confessor.—At Milan, the birthday of the holy martyrs Nazarius, and Celsus a boy, who, whilst the persecution excited by Nero

was raging, after long macerations and afflictions endured in prison, were beheaded by order of Anolinus.—In Thebais, in Egypt, the commemoration of many holy martyrs, who suffered in the persecution of Decius and Valerian. At this time, when Christians desired to die by the sword for the name of Christ, the crafty enemy devised certain slow torments to put them to death, wishing to kill their souls much more than their bodies. One of these Christians after he had been tortured, and burnt with hot plates of metal, and in frying pans, was anointed with honey and exposed, in the greatest heat of the sun with his hands tied behind him, to the stings of wasps and flies. Another, gently bound and laid among flowers, being approached by a shameless woman for the purpose of exciting his passions, bit off his tongue and spit it in her face.—At Ancyra, in Galatia, of St. Eustathius, martyr, who after diverse kinds of torments, was plunged into a river, but being delivered by an angel, was finally called to his eternal reward by a dove coming from heaven.—At Miletus, of St. Acatius, martyr, who, under the emperor Licinius, was, after undergoing various torments, thrown into a furnace, but being preserved from injury by the assistance of God, completed his martyrdom by having his head struck off.—In Bretagne,

of Saint Sampson, bishop and confessor.—At Lyons, of St. Peregrinus, priest, whose happiness in heaven is attested by glorious miracles.

The Twenty-Ninth Day of July.

AT Tarascon, in France, of Saint Martha, virgin, the hostess of our Saviour, and sister of blessed Mary Magdalen and St. Lazarus. —At Rome, on the Aurelian road, of St. Felix II., pope and martyr, who, for defending the Catholic faith, was expelled from his see by the Arian emperor Constantius, and being put to the sword privately at Cera, in Tuscany, died gloriously. His body was taken away from that place by clerics, and buried on the Aurelian road. It was afterwards brought to the church of the saints Cosmas and Damian, where, under the Sovereign Pontiff, Gregory XIII., it was found beneath the altar with the relics of the holy martyrs Mark, Marcellian, and Tranquillinus, and with the latter was put back in the same place on the 31st of July. In the same altar were also found the bodies of the holy martyrs Abundius, priest, and Abundantius, deacon, which were shortly after solemnly translated to the church of the Society of Jesus, on the eve of their festival.—Also at

Rome, on the road to Porto, of the holy martyrs Simplicius, Faustinus, and Beatrix, in the time of the emperor Diocletian. The first two, after being subjected to many and diverse torments, were condemned to suffer capital punishment; Beatrix, their sister, was smothered in prison. —Again at Rome, of the holy martyrs Lucilla and Flora, virgins, Eugenius, Antoninus, Theodore, and their companions, eighteen in number, who underwent martyrdom in the reign of the emperor Gallienus.—At Gangra, in Paphlagonia, of Saint Callinicus, martyr, who was scourged with iron rods, and subjected to other torments. Being finally cast into a furnace, he gave up his soul to God.—In Norway, of Saint Olaff, king and martyr.—At Troyes, in France, of Saint Lupus, bishop and confessor, who, with blessed Germanus, went to England to combat the Pelagian heresy, and by assiduous prayer defended the city of Troyes from the furor of Attila, who was devastating all France. At length, having religiously discharged the functions of the priesthood for fifty-two years, he rested in peace.—At Saint-Brieuc, of Saint William, bishop and confessor.—Also, the demise of blessed Prosper, bishop of Orleans.—At Todi, of Saint Faustinus, confessor.—At Mamia, of St. Seraphina.

The Thirtieth Day of July.

AT Rome, of the holy martyrs Abdon and Sennen, Persians, who, under Decius, were bound with chains, brought to Rome, first scourged, for the faith of Christ, with leaded whips, and then put to the sword.—At Tuberbum Lucernarium, in Africa, of the holy virgins and martyrs Maxima, Donatilla, and Secunda. The first two, in the persecution of Valerian and Gallienus, were forced to drink vinegar and gall, then scourged most severely, and stretched on the rack, burned also on the gridiron, rubbed over with lime, afterwards exposed to the beasts with the virgin Secunda, twelve years old, but being untouched by them, they were lastly beheaded.—At Assisi, in Umbria, of St. Rufinus, martyr.—At Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, of Saint Julitta, martyr. As she was asking in justice the restitution of her goods seized by an influential personage, the latter objected that being a Christian, her cause could not be heard. The judge commanded her to offer sacrifice to the idols, that she might be heard. She refused to do it with great constancy, and being thrown into the fire, yielded her spirit to God. Her body remained uninjured by the flames. St. Basil the Great has

proclaimed her praises in an excellent eulogy. —At Auxerre, of St. Ursus, bishop and confessor.

The Thirty-First Day of July.

AT Rome, the birthday of St. Ignatius, confessor, founder of the Society of Jesus, renowned for sanctity and miracles, and most zealous for propagating the Catholic religion everywhere. — At Cæsarea, the passion of blessed Fabius, martyr, who, refusing to carry the ensign of the garrison, was first thrown into prison for some days, then being twice interrogated, as he persisted in confessing Christ, was by the judge condemned to capital punishment.—At Milan, of Saint Calimerius, bishop and martyr, who, in the persecution of Antoninus, was arrested, wounded, and pierced with a sword through the neck. He terminated his martyrdom by being precipitated into a well. —At Synnada, in Phrygia, of the holy martyrs Democritus, Secundus and Denis.—In Syria, of three hundred and fifty monks, martyrs, who were slain by the heretics for defending the Council of Chalcedon.—At Ravenna, the departure from this world of St. Germanus, bishop of Auxerre, most renowned for his parentage, faith, learning, and glorious miracles,

who entirely freed England from the heresies of the Pelagians.—At Tagaste, in Africa, of Saint Firmus, bishop, illustrious by a glorious confession of the faith.—At Sienna, in Tuscany, the birthday of blessed John Columbini, founder of the Order of the Jesuati, renowned for sanctity and miracles.

AUGUST.

The First Day of August.

AT Rome, on Mount Esquiline, the dedication of the church of Saint Peter *ad Vincula* (in chains).—At Antioch, the passion of the seven holy brothers Machabees with their mother, who suffered under king Antiochus Epiphanes. Their relics were translated to Rome, and placed in the church of Saint Peter just mentioned.—At Rome, the passion of the holy virgins Faith, Hope and Charity, who won the crown of martyrdom under the emperor Adrian. —Also at Rome, on the Latin road, of the holy martyrs Bonus, priest, Faustus and Maurus, with nine others, mentioned in the Acts of pope St. Stephen.—At Philadelphia, in Arabia, of the holy martyrs Cyril, Aquila, Peter, Domitian, Rufus, and Menander, crowned on the same day.—At Pergen, in Pamphylia, of the holy martyrs Leontius, Attius, Alexander, and of six husbandmen, who were beheaded in the persecution of Diocletian, under the gov-

ernor Flavian.—At Gerona, in Spain, the birthday of St. Felix, martyr, who, after enduring various kinds of torments, was, by order of Dacian, slashed with knives, until he gave his undaunted soul to Christ.—At Vercelli, of St. Eusebius, bishop and martyr, who, for the confession of the Catholic faith, was, by the emperor Constantius, banished to Scythopolis and thence to Cappadocia. Afterwards returning to his church, he suffered martyrdom by the persecution of the Arians. His feast is chiefly kept on the 15th of December, when he was ordained bishop.—In the territory of Paris, of St. Justin, martyr.—At Vienne, of St. Verus, bishop.—At Winchester, in England, of St. Ethelwold, bishop.—In the territory of Liswin, of St. Nemesius, confessor.

The Second Day of August.

AT Nocera-de-Pagani, of St. Alphonsus Maria de Liguori, bishop of St. Agatha-de-Goti, and founder of the Congregation of the most Holy Redeemer, distinguished by his zeal for souls, by his writings, his preaching, and example. He was inscribed on the calendar of the Saints by pope Gregory XVI., in the year 1839, the fifty-second after his happy death.—

At Rome, in the cemetery of Callistus, the birthday of St. Stephen, pope and martyr, who, in the persecution of Valerian, as the soldiers suddenly entered whilst he was saying Mass, stood up before the altar with intrepidity, and concluding the sacred mysteries unmoved, was beheaded in his seat.—At Nice, in Bithynia, the passion of Saint Theodota with her three sons. The eldest named Evodius, confessing Christ with confidence, was first struck with sticks, by order of Nicetius, ex-consul of Bithynia, and then the mother, with all her sons, was consumed by fire.—In Africa, of St. Rutilius, martyr, who, flying from place to place to avoid the persecution, and sometimes also warding off danger by means of money, was unexpectedly apprehended, and being presented to the governor, was subjected to many torments. Being finally cast into the fire, he was gloriously crowned with martyrdom.—At Padua, of St. Maximus, bishop of that city, who ended his blessed life in peace, after being renowned for miracles.

The Third Day of August.

AT Jerusalem, the finding of the body of most blessed Stephen, first martyr, and of the Sts. Gamaliel, Nicodemus and Abibo, through

a divine revelation made to the priest Lucian, in the time of the emperor Honorius.—At Constantinople, the birthday of Saint Hermellus, martyr.—In the East Indies, near Persia, the passion of holy monks and other Christians, who, in the persecution of the Church of God by king Abenner, were put to death after suffering diverse torments.—At Naples, in Campania, of St. Aspren, bishop, who was cured of a sickness by the apostle St. Peter, and afterwards being baptized, was ordained bishop of that city.—At Autun, the demise of St. Euphronius, bishop and confessor.—At Anagni, of St. Peter, bishop, who, being renowned first for monastical observance and afterwards for pastoral vigilance, rested in the Lord.—At Philippi, in Macedonia, of Saint Lydia, purple seller, who, when the apostle St. Paul preached in that city, was the first to believe in the Gospel.—At Berœa, in Syria, of the holy women Marana and Cyra.

The Fourth Day of August.

AT Bologna, of Saint Dominic, confessor, founder of the Order of Friars Preachers, most renowned for sanctity and learning. He preserved unsullied his virginity to the end of

his life, and by his great merits raised three persons from the dead. After having repressed heresies by his preaching, and instructed many in religious and godly life, he rested in peace on the 6th of this month. His feast, however, is celebrated on this day, by decree of pope Paul IV.—At Thessalonica, the birthday of blessed Aristarchus, disciple and inseparable companion of the apostle St. Paul, of whom he writes to the Colossians: "My fellow-prisoner Aristarchus salutes you." He was ordained bishop of the Thessalonians by the same apostle, and after long sufferings under Nero, crowned by Christ, rested in peace.—At Rome, on the Latin road, the passion of blessed Tertullinus, priest and martyr, who, under the emperor Valerian, after being cruelly beaten with sticks, after having his sides burned, his mouth shattered; after being stretched on the rack and struck with sinews, completed his martyrdom by being sentenced to be beheaded. —At Constantinople, of St. Eleutherius, martyr, of the order of senators, who was put to the sword for Christ, in the persecution of Maximian.—In Persia, of the holy martyrs Ia and her companions, who, with nine thousand Christian captives, under king Sapor, underwent martyrdom after having been subjected to various torments.—At Cologne, of St. Prota-

sius, martyr.—At Verona, of Saint Agabius, bishop and confessor.—At Tours, of Saint Euphronius, bishop.—At Rome, of St. Perpetua. Being baptized by the blessed apostle Peter, she brought to the faith of Christ her son Nazarius and her husband Africanus, buried the bodies of many holy martyrs, and loaded with the merits of good works, finally went to our Lord.

The Fifth Day of August.

AT Rome, on Mount Esquiline, the dedication of the church of St. Mary *ad Nives*, (of the Snow).—Also at Rome, the passion of twenty-three holy martyrs, who, in the persecution of Diocletian, were beheaded on the old Salarian road, and buried there at the foot of Cucumer hill.—At Augsburg, the birthday of St. Afra, martyr, who being a Pagan, was converted to Christ by the instructions of bishop St. Narcissus, and having been baptized with all her household, was delivered to the flames for the confession of Christ.—At Ascoli, in the Marches, of St. Emygdius, bishop and martyr, who was ordained bishop by pope St. Marcellus, and sent thither to preach the Gospel. He received the crown of martyrdom for the confession of Christ under the emperor Diocletian.—At Antioch, of

St. Eusignius, soldier, who, at the age of one hundred and ten years, reproaching Julian the Apostate for forsaking the faith of Constantine the Great, under whom he had served, and for having degenerated from his ancestors' piety, was by his command decapitated.—Also, of the holy martyrs Cantidius, Cantidian, and Sobel, Egyptians.—At Chalons, in France, of Saint Memmius, a Roman citizen, who being consecrated bishop of that city by St. Peter, brought to the truth of the Gospel the people committed to his care.—At Autun, of blessed Cassian, bishop.—At Teano, of St. Paris, bishop.—In England, of St. Oswald, king, whose acts are mentioned by Venerable Bede.—The same day, of Saint Nonna, mother of blessed Gregory Nazianzen.

The Sixth Day of August.

ON Mount Thabor, the transfiguration of our Lord Jesus Christ.—At Rome, on the Appian road, in the cemetery of Callistus, the birthday of blessed Xystus II., pope and martyr, who, in the persecution of Valerian, being put to the sword, received the crown of martyrdom.—Also, of the holy martyrs Felicissimus and Agapitus, deacons of the said blessed Xystus; of Januarius, Magnus, Vincent, and Ste-

phen, subdeacons, all of whom were beheaded with him, and buried in the cemetery of Prætextatus. With them suffered also blessed Quartus, as is related by Saint Cyprian.—At Burgos, in Spain, in the monastery of St. Peter of Cardegna, of the order of St. Benedict, of two hundred monks with their abbot Stephen, who were put to death for the faith of Christ by the Saracens, and buried there in the enclosure by the Christians.—At Alcala, in Spain, of the holy martyrs Justus and Pastor, brothers, who being yet boys applying to study, threw away their tablets in school, and spontaneously ran to martyrdom. By order of the governor Dacian, they were arrested, beaten with sticks, and as they mutually exhorted each other to constancy, were led out of the city, and had their throats cut by the executioner.—At Rome, of Saint Hormisdas, pope and confessor.—At Amida, of Saint James, hermit, renowned for miracles.

The Seventh Day of August.

AT Naples, in Campania, of Saint Cajetan of Tiene, confessor, founder of the Regular Clerks, who, through singular confidence in God, made his disciples practise the primitive mode of life of the Apostles. Being renowned

for miracles, he was ranked among the Saints by Clement X.—At Arezzo, in Tuscany, the birthday of St. Donatus, bishop and martyr, who among other miraculous deeds, made whole again by his prayers (as is related by the blessed pope Gregory), a sacred chalice which had been broken by Pagans. Being apprehended by the imperial officer Quadratian, in the persecution of Julian the Apostate, and refusing to sacrifice to idols, he was struck with the sword, and thus consummated his martyrdom. With him suffered also the blessed monk Hilarinus, whose feast is celebrated on the 16th of July, when his body was translated to Ostia.—At Rome, of the holy martyrs Peter and Julian, with eighteen others.—At Milan, of Saint Faustus, soldier, who, under Aurelius Commodus, obtained the palm of martyrdom after many combats.—At Como, the passion of the holy martyrs Carpophorus, Exanthus, Cassius, Severinus, Secundus and Licinius, who were beheaded for the confession of Christ.—At Nisibis, in Mesopotamia, of Saint Dometius, a Persian monk, who was stoned to death with two of his disciples, under Julian the Apostate.—At Rouen, of St. Victricius, bishop, who being yet a soldier under the same Julian, threw away his cincture for Christ, and after being subjected by the tribune to many torments, was

condemned to capital punishment. But the executioner who had been sent to put him to death being struck blind, and the confessor's chains being loosened, he made his escape. Afterwards being made bishop, by preaching the word of God, he brought to the faith of Christ the barbarous people of Belgic Gaul, and finally died a confessor in peace.—At Chalons, in France, of St. Donatian, bishop.—At Messina, in Sicily, of St. Albert, Confessor, of the order of Carmelites, renowned for miracles.

The Eighth Day of August.

AT Rome, of the holy martyrs Cyriacus, deacon, Largus, and Smaragdus, with twenty others, who suffered on the 16th of March, in the persecution of Diocletian and Maximian. Their bodies were buried on the Salarian road by the priest John, but were on this day translated by pope Saint Marcellus to the estate of Lucina, on the Ostian way. Afterwards they were brought to Rome, and placed in the sacristy of St. Mary *in Via Lata* (broadway). At Axara, in Cilicia, of St. Marinus, an aged man, who, under the emperor Diocletian and the governor Lysias, was scourged, racked, and slashed, and died by being exposed to wild

beasts.—Also, of the holy martyrs Eleutherius and Leonides, who underwent martyrdom by fire.—In Persia, of Saint Hormisdas, martyr, under king Sapor.—At Cyzicum, in Hellespont, of St. Æmilian, bishop, who, having suffered much from the emperor Leo for the worship of holy images, finally ended his life in exile.—In Candia, of St. Myron, bishop, renowned for miracles.—At Vienne, in France, of St. Severus, priest and confessor, who undertook a painful journey from India in order to preach the Gospel, and coming to the above named city, converted to the faith of Christ by his words and miracles a great multitude of Pagans.

The Ninth Day of August.

THE vigil of Saint Lawrence, martyr.—At Rome, of St. Romanus, soldier, who being moved by the torments of blessed Lawrence, asked to be baptized by him. He was immediately prosecuted, beaten with sticks, and lastly beheaded.—In Tuscany, the birthday of the holy martyrs Secundian, Marcellian, and Verian, who, in the time of Decius, were first scourged by the ex-consul Promotus, then racked and torn with iron claws. Being burned with fire applied to their sides, they

merited the triumphant palm of martyrdom by having their heads struck off.—At Verona, of the holy martyrs Firmus and Rusticus, in the time of the emperor Maximian.—In Africa, the commemoration of many holy martyrs, who, in the persecution of Valerian, being exhorted by St. Numidicus, obtained the palm of martyrdom by being cast into the fire. But Numidicus, although thrown into the flames with the others and overwhelmed with stones, was nevertheless taken out by his daughter. Found half alive, he was cured, and afterwards by his virtue deserved to be made priest of the church of Carthage by blessed Cyprian.—At Constantinople, of the holy martyrs Julian, Marcian, and eight others, who, for having set up the image of our Saviour on the brazen gate, were, after enduring many torments, beheaded by order of the impious emperor Leo.—At Chalons, in France, of St. Domitian, bishop and confessor.

The Tenth Day of August.

AT Rome, on the Tiburtine road, the birthday of blessed Lawrence, archdeacon, who, in the persecution of Valerian, after many torments endured from imprisonment, after being

scourged with whips set with iron or lead, after being burned with plates of metal, at last completed his martyrdom by being broiled on a gridiron. His body was buried by blessed Hippolytus and the priest Justin in the cemetery of Cyriaca, in the field Veranus.—Also, at Rome, the passion of one hundred and sixty-five holy soldiers, martyrs, under the emperor Aurelian.—At Bergamo, of St. Asteria, virgin and martyr, in the persecution of the emperors Diocletian and Maximian.—At Alexandria, the commemoration of the holy martyrs, who, in the persecution of Valerian, under the governor Æmilian, were a long time subjected to diverse and exquisite torments, and who won the crown of martyrdom by various kinds of death.—At Carthage, of the holy virgins and martyrs Bassa, Paula, and Agathonica.—At Rome, of St. Deusdedit, confessor, who, every Saturday, gave to the poor what he had gained during the week by the labor of his hands.—In Spain, the Apparition of the Blessed Virgin Mary, under the name of our Lady of Mercy, foundress of the Order for the Redemption of Captives.

The Eleventh Day of August.

AT Rome, between the two laurels, the birthday of St. Tiburtius, martyr, who, under the judge Fabian, in the persecution of Diocletian, after he had walked barefoot on burning coals, confessed Christ with greater constancy, and being led three miles from the city, was there struck with the sword.—Also at Rome, of Saint Susanna, virgin, issued from a noble family, and niece of the blessed Pontiff Caius. She merited the palm of martyrdom by being beheaded in the time of Diocletian.—At Comana, in Pontus, of Saint Alexander, bishop, surnamed the coal-heaver, who being a most eloquent philosopher, attained to the eminent knowledge of Christian humility. He was promoted to the see of that church by Saint Gregory Thaumaturgus, and became illustrious not only by preaching, but also by suffering martyrdom by fire.—The same day, the passion of Saint Rufinus, bishop of the Marsi, and his companions, under the emperor Maximinus.—At Evreux, in France, of St. Taurinus, bishop, who being ordained bishop of that city by the blessed pope Clement, propagated the Christian faith by the preaching of the Gospel, and the many labors he sustained for it. Celebrated for glorious miracles, he slept in the Lord.—

At Cambrai, in France, of Saint Gaugericus, bishop and confessor.—In the province of Valeria, of St. Equitius, abbot, whose sanctity is attested by the blessed pope Gregory.—At Todi, of St. Digna, virgin.

The Twelfth Day of August.

AT Assisi, in Umbria, of St. Clare, virgin, the first of the poor women of the Order of Minorites, who, being celebrated for holiness of life and miracles, was numbered among holy virgins by Alexander IV.—At Catana, in Sicily, the birthday of St. Euplius, deacon, under the emperors Diocletian and Maximian. He was a long time tortured for the confession of the Lord, and finally obtained the palm of martyrdom by being put to the sword.—At Augsburg, of Saint Hilaria, mother of the blessed martyr Afra, who, watching at the sepulchre of her daughter, was there cast into the fire for the faith of Christ, together with her maid-servants Digna, Euprepia, and Eunomia. On the same day there suffered also in that city Quiriacus, Largius, Crescentian, Nimmia, and Juliana, with twenty others.—In Syria, of the holy martyrs Macarius and Julian.—At Nicomedia, of the holy martyrs Anicetus, count, and Pho-

tinus, his brother, with many others under the emperor Diocletian.—At Faleria, in Tuscany, the passion of the Saints Gracilian, and Felicissima, virgin, who, for the confession of the faith, had first their mouths bruised with stones, and being afterwards struck with the sword, received the desired palm of martyrdom.—The same day, of the holy martyrs Porcarius, abbot of the monastery of Lerins, and of five hundred monks, who, being slain for the Catholic faith by barbarians, were crowned with martyrdom.—At Milan, the demise of St. Eusebius, bishop and confessor.—At Brescia, of St. Herculanus, bishop.

The Thirteenth Day of August.

AT Rome, of blessed Hippolytus, martyr, who gloriously confessing the faith under the emperor Valerian, after enduring other torments, was tied by the feet to the necks of wild horses, and being cruelly dragged through briars and brambles, and having all his body lacerated, yielded up his spirit. On the same day, suffered also blessed Concordia, his nurse, who being scourged in his presence with leaded whips, went to our Lord; and nineteen others of his house, who were beheaded beyond the Tiburtine gate, and buried with him in the

field Veranus.—At Imola, the birthday of St. Cassian, martyr. As he refused to worship idols, the persecutor called the boys whom the saint taught and who hated him, giving them leave to kill him. The torment suffered by the martyr was the more grievous, as the hand which inflicted it, by reason of its weakness, rendered death more tardy.—At Todi, of St. Cassian, bishop and martyr, under the emperor Diocletian.—At Burgos, in Spain, of the saints Centolla and Helena, martyrs.—At Constantinople, of St. Maximus, monk, distinguished by his learning and zeal for Catholic truth. Combating valiantly the Monothelites, he had his hands and tongue cut off by the heretical emperor Constans, and was banished to Chersonesus, where he breathed his last. At this time, two of his disciples, both called Anastasius, and many others endured diverse torments and the hardships of exile.—In Germany, of Saint Wigbert, priest and confessor.—At Poitiers, of St. Radegundes, queen, whose life was renowned for miracles and virtues.

The Fourteenth Day of August.

THE vigil of the Assumption of the blessed Virgin Mary.—At Rome, the birthday of blessed Eusebius, priest, who for the defence of

the Catholic faith was shut up in a room of his own house by the Arian emperor Constantius, where constantly persevering in prayer for seven months, he rested in peace. His body was removed by the priests Gregory and Orosius, and buried in the cemetery of Callistus, on the Appian road. In Dalmatia, of Saint Ursicius, martyr, who, under the emperor Maximian, and the governor Aristides, was beheaded for the name of Christ, after suffering many various torments.—In Africa, of Saint Demetrius, martyr.—At Apamea, in Syria, of Saint Marcellus, bishop and martyr, who was killed by the exasperated Gentiles, for having pulled down a temple of Jupiter.—At Todi, of St. Callistus, bishop and martyr.—In the island of Ægina, of St. Athanasia, widow, celebrated for monastical observance, and the gift of miracles.

The Fifteenth Day of August.

THE Assumption of the most holy Virgin Mary, Mother of God.—At Rome, on the Appian way, of St. Tharsicius, acolyte. The Pagans accosted him as he was carrying the sacrament of Christ's body, and began to inquire what it might be. But he judged it an unworthy thing to cast pearls before swine. They therefore struck him with sticks and

stones until he expired. The sacrilegious searchers examined his body, but found no vestige of the sacrament of Christ, either in his hands or in his clothes. The Christians took up the body of the martyr, and buried it with due honors in the cemetery of Callistus.—At Tagasta, in Africa, of St. Alipius, bishop, who was first the disciple of blessed Augustine, then the companion of his conversion, his colleague in the pastoral charge, his valiant fellow-soldier in combating heretics, and finally his partner in the glory of heaven.—At Soissons, in France, of St. Arnulf, bishop and confessor.—At Alba, in Hungary, of St. Stephen, king of the Hungarians, whose feast is celebrated on the 2d of September.—At Rome, of Saint Stanislaus Kostka, a native of Poland, confessor, of the Society of Jesus, who being made perfect in a short space, fulfilled a long time by the angelical innocence of his life. He was inscribed on the list of the saints by the Sovereign Pontiff, Benedict XIII.

The Sixteenth Day of August.

AT Cracow, in Poland, of St. Hyacinth, confessor, of the Order of Preachers, ranked among the saints by pope Clement VIII, who prescribed that his festival should be kept on

this day.—At Rome, of St. Titus, deacon, who, when the city was taken by the Goths, was put to death by a barbarous tribune, whilst distributing money to the poor.—At Nice, in Bithynia, of St. Diomedes, physician, who, in the persecution of Diocletian, underwent martyrdom for the faith of Christ by being beheaded.—Also, of thirty-three holy martyrs.—At Ferentino, in Campania, of St. Ambrose, centurion, who, in the persecution of Diocletian, was subjected to different modes of tortures, and lastly passing through fire without injury, was cast into the water, and thus reached the place of rest.—At Milan, the demise of St. Simplician, bishop, renowned by the testimony given of him by St. Ambrose and St. Augustine.—At Auxerre, of St. Eleutherius, bishop.—At Nicomedia, of St. Arsacius, confessor, who, under the persecutor Licinius, left the military service, and leading a solitary life, became so famous for working miracles, that we read of his expelling the demons and killing a huge dragon by his prayers. Finally he foretold the destruction of the city, and gave up his soul to God in prayer.—In France, near Montpellier, the demise of blessed Roch, confessor, who, by the sign of the cross, delivered many cities of Italy from an epidemic. His body was afterwards translated to Venice, and deposited with

the greatest honors in the church dedicated under his invocation.—At Rome, of St. Serena, once the wife of the emperor Diocletian.

The Seventeenth Day of August.

THE Octave of St. Lawrence, martyr.—At Carthage, in Africa, of the holy martyrs Liberatus, abbot, Boniface, deacon, Servus and Rusticus, sub-deacons, Rogatus and Septimus, monks, and Maximus, a boy, who, in the persecution of the Vandals, under king Hunneric, were, for the confession of the Catholic faith, and the defence of one only baptism, subjected to various and unheard-of torments. Lastly, being nailed to the wood wherewith they were to be burned, as the fire often kindled was always put out miraculously, they were, by order of the tyrant, struck with iron bars, and their brains being dashed out, they terminated the glorious series of their combats, and were crowned by our Lord.—At Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, the birthday of Saint Mamas, martyr, who, from childhood to old age, endured a long martyrdom, and at length ended it happily in the reign of Aurelian, under the governor Alexander. He has been highly praised by the holy fathers Basil and Gregory Nazianzen.—In

Achaia, of St. Myron, priest and martyr, who, under the emperor Decius and the governor Antipater, was beheaded at Cyzicus, after undergoing many torments.—At Nicomedia, of the holy martyrs Straton, Philip and Eutychian, who were condemned to the beasts, but being uninjured by them, ended their martyrdom by fire.—At Teramo, of St. Anastasius, bishop and confessor.—At Ptolemais, in Palestine, of the holy martyrs Paul, and Juliana his sister, who suffered under Valerian.

The Eighteenth Day of August.

AT Palestrina, the birthday of St. Agapitus, martyr, who, being only fifteen years of age, but fervent in the love of Christ, was arrested by order of the emperor Aurelian, and first scourged a long time with raw sinews. Afterwards, under the prefect Antiochus, he endured more severe torments, and being delivered to the lions by the emperor's order without receiving any injury, he was finally struck with the sword, and thus merited his crown.—At Rome, of the blessed John and Crispus, priests, who, in the persecution of Diocletian, very charitably buried many bodies of the saints, of whose merits afterwards becoming

partakers, they deserved the joys of eternal life.—In the same city, of the holy martyrs Hermas, Serapion, and Polyænus, who, being dragged through narrow, stony, and craggy places, yielded up their souls to God.—In Dalmatia, of the holy martyrs Florus and Laurus, carvers in stone, who, after the martyrdom of Proculus and Maximus, their masters, were subjected to many torments under the governor Licion, and plunged into a deep well.—At Myra, in Lycia, of the holy martyrs Leo and Juliana.—At Metz, in France, of Saint Firmin, bishop and confessor.—At Rome, on the Lavican road, of St. Helena, mother of the most pious emperor Constantine the Great, who was the first to set the example to other princes of protecting and extending the Church.—At Monte-Falco, in Umbria, of blessed Clare, virgin, nun of the Order of the Hermits of Saint Augustine, in whom the mysteries of our Lord's passion were renewed, and are venerated with the greatest devotion.

The Nineteenth Day of August.

AT Rome, of St. Julius, senator and martyr, who was delivered up to the judge Vitellius, and by him thrown into prison. By order

of the emperor Commodus, he was beaten with sticks until he expired. His body was buried in the cemetery of Calepodius on the Aurelian road.—In Cilicia, the birthday of St. Andrew, tribune, and his military companions, who, having miraculously gained a victory over the Persians, were converted to the faith of Christ. Being accused on this account, they were massacred in the defiles of Mount Taurus by the army of the governor Seleucus, under the emperor Maximian.—In Palestine, of St. Timothy, martyr, who, in the persecution of Diocletian, under the governor Urbanus, after overcoming many torments, was consumed with a slow fire.—In the same country suffered also Thecla and Agapius. The former being exposed to the beasts, was torn in pieces by their teeth, and went to her spouse; but Agapius, after enduring many torments, was reserved for greater combats.—At Anagni, of St. Magnus, bishop and martyr, who was put to death in the persecution of Decius.—At the castle of Brignoles, in Provence, the demise of Saint Louis, bishop of Toulouse, of the Order of Minorites, renowned for holiness of life and miracles. His body was translated thence to Marseilles, and buried with due honors in the church of the Friars Minor.—In the neighborhood of Sisteron, in France, of blessed Dona-

tus, priest and confessor, who, being from his very infancy endowed with the grace of God in an extraordinary manner, lived the life of an anchoret for many years, and, after having been renowned for glorious miracles, went to Christ.—In the territory of Bourges, of Saint Marian, confessor.—At Mantua, of Saint Rufinus, confessor.

The Twentieth Day of August.

IN the territory of Langres, the demise of St. Bernard, first abbot of Clairvaux, glorious by his life, learning, and miracles, who was declared and confirmed Doctor of the universal church by the Sovereign Pontiff, Pius VIII.—In Judea, of St. Samuel, prophet, whose sacred bones (as is related by St. Jerome), were translated to Constantinople by the emperor Arcadius, and deposited near Septimus.—The same day, of Saint Lucius, senator, who, witnessing the constancy of Theodore, bishop of Cyrene, during his martyrdom, was converted to the faith of Christ. He also brought to it the governor Dignian, with whom he set out for Cyprus, where, seeing other Christians crowned for the confession of the Lord, he offered himself voluntarily, and merited the same crown of martyrdom by having his head struck off.—

In Thracia, of thirty-seven holy martyrs, who, under the governor Apellian, had their hands and feet cut off for the faith of Christ, and were cast into a burning furnace.—Also, of the holy martyrs Severus, and Memnon, centurion, who, suffering the same kind of death, went victoriously to heaven.—At Cordova, of the holy martyrs Leovigildus and Christopher, monks, who, in the persecution of the Arabs, were thrust into prison for the defence of the Christian faith, and soon after, being beheaded and cast into the fire, obtained the palm of martyrdom.—At Rome, of blessed Porphyry, a man of God, who instructed in the faith and doctrine of Christ the holy martyr Agapitus.—In the island of Herium, of St. Philibert, abbot.—In the castle of Chinon, of St. Maximus, confessor, disciple of the blessed bishop Martin.—On Mount Senario, in the diocese of Florence, of blessed Manetius, confessor, one of the seven founders of the Order of the Servants of the Blessed Virgin Mary, who breathed his last whilst reciting hymns in her honor.

The Twenty-First Day of August.

AT Annecy, in Savoy, the festival of Saint Jane Frances Frémiot de Chantal, foundress of the Order of Nuns of the Visita-

tion of St. Mary, who is commemorated on the 13th of December.—At Rome, in the field Veranus, of St. Cyriaca, widow and martyr, who, in the persecution of Valerian, after employing herself and all her goods in the service of the saints, lastly gave also her life by suffering martyrdom for Christ.—At Salona, of Saint Anastasius, secretary, who was converted to the faith by seeing the fortitude with which blessed Agapitus bore his torments, and being put to death by order of the emperor Aurelian, for confessing the name of Christ, went to our Lord.—In Sardinia, the birthday of the holy martyrs Luxorius, Cisellus, and Camerinus, who were put to the sword in the persecution of Diocletian, under the governor Delphius.—In Gévaudan, of St. Privatus, bishop and martyr, who suffered in the persecution of Valerian and Gallienus.—The same day, of the holy martyrs Bonosus and Maximian.—At Fundi, in Campania, of St. Paternus, martyr, who, from Alexandria, came to Rome to visit the tomb of the Apostles. Thence he retired to the neighborhood of Fundi, and being seized by the tribune whilst he was burying the bodies of the martyrs, died in captivity.—At Edessa, in Syria, of the holy martyrs Bassa, and her sons Theogonius, Agapius, and Fidelis, whom their pious mother, in the persecution of

Maximian, exhorted to martyrdom and sent before her adorned with crowns. Being herself beheaded, she joyfully followed them and shared their victory.—At Verona, of St. Euprepius, bishop and confessor.—Also, of Saint Quadratus, bishop.—At Sienna, in Tuscany, of blessed Bernard Ptolemy, abbot, founder of the Congregation of Olivetans.

The Twenty-Second Day of August.

THE Octave of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary.—At Rome, on the Ostian road, the birthday of St. Timothy, martyr, who was arrested by Tarquinius, prefect of the city. After the maceration of a long imprisonment, being unwilling to sacrifice to the idols, he was scourged three times, subjected to the most severe torments, and finally beheaded.—At Porto, of St. Hippolytus, bishop, most renowned for learning, who, under the emperor Alexander, having gloriously confessed the faith, was bound hand and foot, and being precipitated into a deep ditch filled with water, received the palm of martyrdom. His body was buried by the Christians at that place.—At Autun, of St. Symphorian, martyr, who, in the time of the emperor Aurelian, refusing to

offer sacrifice to the idols, was first scourged, then confined to prison, and finally ended his martyrdom by the cutting off of his head.—At Rome, of St. Antoninus, martyr, who, openly declaring himself a Christian, was condemned to capital punishment by the judge Vitellius, and buried on the Aurelian road.—Also, at Porto, of the holy martyrs Martial, Saturninus, Epictetus, Maprilis, and Felix, with their companions.—At Nicomedia, the passion of the Saints Agathonicus, Zoticus, and their fellow-martyrs, under the emperor Maximian and the governor Eutholomius.—At Tarsus, of the Sts. Athanasius, bishop and martyr, Anthusa, a noblewoman whom he had baptized, and two of her servants, who suffered under the emperor Valerian.—At Rheims, of the holy martyrs Maurus and his companions.—In Spain, of the saintly martyrs Fabrician and Philibert.—At Pavia, of St. Gunifort, martyr.

The Twenty-Third Day of August.

THE vigil of St. Bartholomew, apostle.—At Todi, of St. Philip Beniti of Florence, confessor, propagator of the Order of the Servants of the blessed Virgin Mary, a man of the greatest humility. He was numbered among the saints by Clement X.—At Antioch, the

birthday of the holy martyrs Restitutus, Donatus, Valerian, and Fructuosa, with twelve others, who were crowned after having distinguished themselves by a glorious confession.—At Ostia, of the holy martyrs Quiriacus, bishop, Maximus, priest, Archelaus, deacon, and their companions, who suffered under the prefect Ulpian, in the time of Alexander.—At Ægæa, in Cilicia, of the holy martyrs Claudius, Asterius, and Neon, brothers, who were accused of being Christians by their step-mother under the emperor Diocletian, and the governor Lysias, and after enduring bitter torments were fastened to a cross, and thus conquered and triumphed with Christ. After them suffered Donvina and Theonilla.—At Rheims, in France, the birthday of the Saints Timothy and Apollinaris, who merited to enter the heavenly kingdom by consummating their martyrdom in that place.—At Lyons, of the holy martyrs Minervus, and Eleazar with his eight sons.—Also, of Saint Luppus, martyr, who being of a servile condition, enjoyed the liberty of Christ, and was likewise deemed worthy of the crown of martyrdom.—At Jerusalem, of St. Zachæus, bishop, who governed the church of that city the fourth after the blessed apostle James.—At Alexandria, of St. Theonas, bishop and confessor.—At Utica, in Africa, of blessed Victor,

bishop.—At Autun, of St. Flavian, bishop.—At Clermont, in Auvergne, of Saint Sidonius, bishop, distinguished by his learning and sanctity.

The Twenty-Fourth Day of August.

OF St. Bartholomew, apostle, who preached the Gospel of Christ in India. Passing thence into the Greater Armenia, after converting there many to the faith, he was flayed alive by the barbarians, and having his head cut off by order of king Astyages, terminated his martyrdom. His sacred body was first translated to the island of Lipara, then to Benevento, and lastly to Rome in the island of the Tiber, where it is venerated by the pious faithful.—At Carthage, of three hundred holy martyrs, in the time of Valerian and Gallienus. Among other torments inflicted on them, a lime-kiln was set on fire by order of the governor, and live coals with incense being brought to him, he said to the confessors: "Choose one of these two things: to offer incense to Jupiter on these coals, or to cast yourselves into the lime." Armed with faith, and confessing Christ to be the Son of God, they with a rapid step precipitated themselves into the fire, and amidst the vapors of the lime were

reduced into dust. From this circumstance this blessed troop obtained the appellation of White Mass.—At Nepi, of St. Ptolemy, bishop, disciple of the blessed apostle Peter. Being sent by him into Tuscany to preach the Gospel, he died a glorious martyr of Christ in the city of Nepi.—In the same place, of St. Romanus, bishop of that city, who, being the disciple of Saint Ptolemy, was also the companion of his martyrdom.—At Ostia, of St. Aurea, virgin and martyr, who was plunged into the sea with a stone tied to her neck. Her body being driven to the shore, was buried by blessed Nonnus.—In Isauria, of Saint Tatio, martyr, who, being beheaded in the persecution of Domitian, under the governor Urbanus, received the crown of martyrdom.—The same day, of St. Eutychius, disciple of the blessed Evangelist John, who preached the Gospel in many countries, and was subjected to imprisonment, to stripes and fire, but finally he rested in peace.—Also, of St. George Limniota, monk, who, having reprehended the impius emperor Leo for breaking holy images and burning the relics of the saints, had, by order of the tyrant, his hands cut off and head burned, and went to our Lord to receive the recompense of a martyr.—At Rouen, of St. Owen, bishop and confessor.—At Nevers, of St. Patrick, abbot.

The Twenty-Fifth Day of August.

AT Paris, of St. Louis, confessor, king of France, illustrious by the holiness of his life and glorious miracles.—At Rome, of the holy martyrs Eusebius, Pontian, Vincent, and Peregrinus, who, under the emperor Commodus, were first racked, stretched out with sinews, then beaten with sticks and burned about their sides. As they continued faithfully to praise Christ, they were scourged with leaded whips until they expired.—Also, at Rome, of St. Genesius, martyr, who was first an actor in Paganism, and derided the Christian mysteries on the theatre in presence of the emperor Diocletian; but by the inspiration of God was suddenly converted to the faith and baptized. By the command of the emperor, he was forthwith most cruelly struck with sticks, then racked, and a long time lacerated with iron claws, and burned also with torches. As he remained firm in the faith of Christ, and said: "There is no king besides Christ. Should you kill me a thousand times, you shall not be able to take Him from my mouth or my heart," he was beheaded, and thus merited the palm of martyrdom.—At Italica, in Spain, of St. Geruntius, bishop, who, in the time of the Apostles, preached the Gospel in that country, and after many labors died

in prison.—At Arles, in France, of another blessed Genesius, who, filling the office of notary, and refusing to record the impious edicts by which Christians were commanded to be punished, threw away his tablets publicly, and declared himself a Christian. He was seized and beheaded, and thus being baptized in his own blood, attained to the glory of martyrdom. —In Syria, of St. Julian, martyr.—At Tarragona, of St. Maginus, martyr.—At Constantinople, of St. Mennas, bishop.—At Utrecht, of St. Gregory, bishop.—At Naples, of St. Patricia, virgin.

The Twenty-Sixth Day of August.

AT Rome, of St. Zephirinus, pope and martyr.—In the same city, of the holy martyrs Irenæus and Abundius, who, in the persecution of Valerian, were thrown into a sewer for having taken out of it the body of blessed Concordia. Their bodies were drawn out by the priest Justin, and buried in a crypt near St. Lawrence. —At Vintimiglia, a city of Liguria, of Saint Secundus, martyr, a distinguished man, and officer in the Theban Legion.—At Bergamo, in Lombardy, of Saint Alexander, martyr, who was one of the same legion, and endured martyrdom, being beheaded for the constant con-

fession of the name of our Lord Jesus Christ.—Among the Marcians, of the saints Simplicius, and his sons Constantius and Victorian, who, under the emperor Antoninus were first tortured in different manners, and lastly, being struck with the axe, obtained the crown of martyrdom.—At Nicomedia, the passion of Saint Adrian, son of the Cæsar Probus, who, reproaching Licinius for the persecution raised against Christians, was, by his order, put to death. His body was buried at Argyropolis by his uncle Domitius, bishop of Byzantium.—In Spain, of St. Victor, martyr, who, being slain by the Moors for the faith of Christ, merited the crown of martyrs.—At Capua, of Saint Rufinus, bishop and confessor.—At Pistoja, of St. Felix, priest and confessor.—At Lima, in Peru, of Saint Rose of St. Mary, virgin, of the third Order of St. Dominic. Her feast is celebrated on the 30th of this month.

The Twenty-Seventh Day of August.

AT Rome, the demise of Saint Joseph, confessor, illustrious by the innocence of his life and miracles, who, to instruct youth in piety and letters, founded the Order of the Poor Regular Clerks of the pious Schools of the Mother of God.—At Capua, in Campania, the

birthday of Saint Rufus, bishop and martyr, a patrician, who was baptized with all his family by blessed Apollinaris, disciple of St. Peter.—In the same place, of the holy martyrs Rufus and Carpophorus, who suffered under Diocletian and Maximian.—At Tomis, in Pontus, of the holy martyrs Marcellinus, tribune, and Mannea, his wife, and John, Serapion, and Peter, his sons.—At Lentini, in Sicily, of St. Euthalia, virgin, who being put to the sword by her brother Sermilian, because she was a Christian, went to her Spouse.—The same day, the passion of St. Anthusa the younger, who was made a martyr by being cast into a well for the faith of Christ.—At Bergamo, of Saint Narnus, who was baptized by blessed Barnabas, and by him ordained the first bishop of that city.—At Arles, of St. Cæsarius, bishop, a man of great sanctity and piety.—At Autun, of St. Syagrius, bishop and confessor.—At Pavia, of St. John, bishop.—At Lerida, in Spain, of St. Licerius, bishop. In Thebais, of St. Pœmon, anchoret.—At San-Severino, in the March of Ancona, of St. Margaret, widow.

The Twenty-Eighth Day of August.

AT Hippo Regius, in Africa, the birthday of St. Augustine, bishop and famous doctor of the Church, who, being converted to the Catholic

faith and baptized by the blessed bishop Ambrose, defended it with the greatest zeal against the Manichees and other heretics. After having sustained many other labors for the Church of God, he went to his reward in heaven. His relics, owing to the invasion of barbarians, were first brought from his own city into Sardinia, and afterwards translated by Luitprand, king of the Lombards, to Pavia, where they were deposited with due honors.—At Rome, the birthday of St. Hermes, an illustrious man, who, as we read in the Acts of the blessed pope Alexander, was first confined in prison, and afterwards ended his martyrdom by the sword, under the judge Aurelian.—At Brioude, in Auvergne, the passion of St. Julian, martyr, who being the companion of the blessed tribune Ferreol, and secretly serving Christ under a military garb, was, in the persecution of Diocletian, arrested by the soldiers, and killed in a horrible manner by having his throat cut.—At Coutances, in France, of St. Pelagius, martyr, who received the crown of martyrdom under the emperor Numerian and the judge Evilasius.—At Salerno, of the holy martyrs Fortunatus, Caius, and Anthes, beheaded under the emperor Diocletian and the proconsul Leontius.—At Constantinople, of Saint Alexander, bishop, an aged and celebrated man, through

whose efficacious prayers Arius, being condemned by the judgment of God, burst asunder in the middle, and his bowels gushed out.—At Saintes, of St. Vivian, bishop and confessor.—Also, of Saint Moses, an Æthiopian, who, of a famous robber became a renowned anchoret. He converted many robbers, and led them with himself to a monastery.

The Twenty-Ninth Day of August.

THE beheading of St. John the Baptist, who was put to death by Herod about the feast of Easter. However, his solemn commemoration takes place to-day, when his venerable head was found for the second time. It was afterwards translated to Rome, where it is kept in the church of Saint Silvester, near Campo Marzio, and honored by the people with the greatest devotion.—At Rome, on Mount Aventine, the birthday of St. Sabina, martyr, who, under the emperor Adrian, was struck with the sword, and thus obtained the palm of martyrdom.—Also, at Rome, of St. Candida, virgin and martyr, whose body was translated into the church of St. Praxedes by pope Paschal I.—At Antioch, in Syria, the birthday of the holy martyrs Nicæas and Paul.—At Constantinople,

of the holy martyrs Hypatius, an Asiatic bishop, and Andrew, priest, who for the worship of holy images, under Leo Isauricus, after having their beards besmeared with pitch and set on fire, and the skin of their heads torn off, were beheaded.—At Perugia, of St. Euthymius, a Roman, who flying the persecution of Diocletian with his wife and his son Crescentius, there rested in the Lord.—At Metz, of St. Adelphus, bishop and confessor.—At Paris, the demise of St. Merry, priest.—In England, of St. Sebbi, king.—At Smyrna, the birthday of Saint Basilla.—In the vicinity of Troyes, of Saint Sabina, virgin, celebrated for her virtues and miracles.

The Thirtieth Day of August.

OF St. Rose of St. Mary, virgin, whose birthday is recorded on the 26th of this month. —At Rome, on the Ostian road, the passion of blessed Felix, priest, under the emperors Diocletian and Maximian. After being racked he was sentenced to death, and as they led him to execution, he met a man who spontaneously declared himself a Christian, and was forthwith beheaded with him. The Christians not knowing his name, called him Adauctus, because he was added to Saint Felix and shared his crown.

—Also, at Rome, of St. Gaudentia, virgin and martyr, with three others.—In the same city, of Saint Pammachius, priest, who was distinguished by his learning and holiness.—At Colonia Suffetulana, in Africa, of sixty blessed martyrs, who were murdered by the furious Gentiles.—At Mahometta, also in Africa, of the saints Boniface and Thecla, who were the parents of twelve blessed sons, martyrs.—At Thessalonica, of Saint Fantinus, confessor, who suffered much from the Saracens, and was driven from his monastery, in which he had lived in great abstinence. After having brought many to the way of salvation, he rested at last in a good old age.—In the territory of Meaux, of Saint Fiacrius, confessor.—At Trevi, of St. Peter, confessor, who shined by many virtues and miracles. He is honored in that place, whence he departed for heaven. —At Bologna, of St. Bononius, abbot.

The Thirty-First Day of August.

AT Cardona, in Spain, of St. Raymond *Nonnatus*, cardinal and confessor, of the Order of Blessed Mary of Mercy for the Redemption of Captives, renowned for holiness of life and miracles.—At Treves, the birthday of Saint

Paulinus, bishop, who, in the time of the Arian persecution, was exiled for the Catholic faith by the Arian emperor Constantius. By having to change the place of his exile, which was beyond the limits of Christendom, he became wearied unto death, and finally, dying in Phrygia, received a crown from the Lord for his blessed passion.—Also, of the holy martyrs Robustian and Mark.—At Transaquæ, among the Marcians, near lake Fucino, the birthday of the holy martyrs Cæsidius, priest, and his companions, who were crowned with martyrdom in the persecution of Maximinus.—At Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, of the saints Theodotus, Rufina, and Ammia. The first two were the parents of the martyr Saint Mamas, whom Rufina brought forth in prison, and whom Ammia brought up. —At Athens, of St. Aristides, most celebrated for his faith and wisdom, who presented to the emperor Adrian a treatise on the Christian religion, containing the reasons of our doctrine. He also, in presence of the emperor, delivered a discourse in which he clearly demonstrated that Jesus Christ was the only God.—At Auxerre, of Saint Optatus, bishop and confessor.— In England, of Saint Aidan, bishop of Lindisfarne. When St. Cuthbert, then a shepherd, saw his soul going up to heaven, he left his sheep and became a monk.—At Nusco, of Saint

Amatus, bishop.—On Mount Senario, near Florence, of blessed Bonajuncta, confessor, one of the seven founders of the Order of the Servants of the Blessed Virgin Mary, who gave up his soul into the hands of the Lord, whilst speaking to his brethren on the Passion of our Saviour.

SEPTEMBER.

The First Day of September.

IN the Narbonese territory, of Saint Giles, abbot and confessor.—At Benevento, of twelve saintly brothers, martyrs.—In Palestine, of the Sts. Josue and Gedeon.—At Jerusalem, of blessed Anna, prophetess, whose sanctity is revealed in the Gospel.—At Capua, on the Aquarian road, of St. Priscus, martyr, who was one of the ancient disciples of Christ.—At Rheims, in France, of St. Xystus, disciple of the blessed apostle Peter, who was by him consecrated the first bishop of that city, and received the crown of martyrdom under Nero.—At Todi, in Umbria, of St. Terentian, bishop and martyr, who, under the emperor Adrian, by order of the proconsul Lætian, was racked, and scourged with whips set with metal, and lastly having his tongue cut out, ended his martyrdom by undergoing capital punishment.—At Heraclea, of St.

Ammon, deacon, and of forty holy virgins whom he instructed in the faith, and led with him to the glory of martyrdom, under the tyrant Licinius.—In Spain, of the holy martyrs Vincent and Lætus.—At Piombino, in Tuscany, of St. Regulus, martyr, who went thither from Africa, and consummated his martyrdom under Totila.—At Sens, of St. Lupus, bishop and confessor, of whom it is related, that on a certain day, whilst he stood at the holy altar in presence of the clergy, a gem fell from heaven into the consecrated chalice which he was using.—At Capua, of St. Priscus, bishop. He was one of those priests who, in the persecution of the Vandals, were subjected to diverse trials for the Catholic faith.. Being put in an old ship, from Africa they reached the shores of Campania, and dispersing themselves, were placed at the head of various churches, and thus greatly propagated the Christian religion. The companions of Priscus were Castrensis, Tammarus, Rosius, Heraclius, Secundinus, Adjutor, Mark, Augustus, Elpidius, Canion, and Vindonius.—At Aquino, of Saint Constantius, bishop, renowned for the gift of prophecy and many virtues.—At Le Mans, of St. Victorius, bishop.—At Baden, in the diocese of Constance, of St. Verena, virgin.

The Second Day of September.

AT Alba, in Hungary, of St. Stephen, king of Hungary, who, being adorned with divine virtues, was the first to convert the Hungarians to the faith of Christ. He was received into heaven by the Virgin Mother of God, on the day of her Assumption. His feast, nevertheless, is commemorated on this day, according to the Constitution of pope Innocent XI., when the strong fortress of Buda was reconquered through the assistance of the holy king, by the brave Christian army.—At Rome, of Saint Maxima, martyr, who, having confessed Christ with St. Ansanus, in the persecution of Diocletian, yielded up her soul whilst she was beaten with sticks.—At Pamiers, in France, of Saint Antoninus, martyr, whose relics are kept with great veneration in the church of Palencia.—Also, of the holy martyrs Diomedes, Julian, Philip, Eutychian, Hesychius, Leonides, Philadelphus, Menalippus, and Pantagapas. They consummated their martyrdom, some by fire, some by water, others by the sword or by the cross.—At Nicomedia, of the holy martyrs Zeno, and his sons Concordius and Theodore.—The same day, the passion of the Saints Evodius and Hermogenes, brothers, and Callista, their sister. At Lyons,

in France, of St. Justus, bishop and confessor, a man of extraordinary sanctity, and endowed with a prophetic spirit. He resigned his bishopric, and retired into a desert of Egypt, with his lector Viator. When he had for some years led an almost angelical life, and the end of his meritorious labors had come, he went to our Lord to receive the crown of justice, on the 14th day of October. His holy body, together with the bones of his blessed lector Viator, was afterwards taken to Lyons on this day.—In the same city, of St. Elpidius, bishop and confessor.—In the March of Ancona, of another St. Elpidius, abbot. A town bearing his name, glories in the possession of his sacred body.—On Mount Soractes, of Saint Nonnosus, abbot, who, by his prayers moved away a rock of huge dimensions, and was renowned for other miracles.

The Third Day of September.

AT Rome, of St. Serapia, virgin. Under the emperor Adrian, she was delivered to two lascivious young men, and as she could not be corrupted, nor afterwards burned with lighted torches, by order of the judge Berillus she was beaten with sticks, and finally beheaded. She suffered on the 29th of July, and was buried

by blessed Sabina in her own sepulchre, near the field of Vindician. But the commemoration of her martyrdom is celebrated more solemnly on this day, when their common tomb was finished and adorned, and dedicated as a place of prayer.—At Corinth, the birthday of St. Phœbe, mentioned by the blessed apostle Paul, in his epistle to the Romans.—At Aquileia, of the holy virgins and martyrs Euphemia, Dorothea, Thecla, and Erasma, who, under Nero, after enduring many torments, were slain with the sword, and buried by St. Hermagoras. —At Capua, of the holy martyrs Aristæus, bishop, and Antoninus, a boy.—At Nicomedia, the passion of St. Basilissa, virgin and martyr, who, at the age of nine years, in the persecution of Diocletian, under the governor Alexander, after having, through the power of God, overcome scourging, fire, and the beasts, gave up her soul to her Creator in prayer.—Also, of the holy martyrs Zeno and Chariton. The one was cast into a caldron of melted lead, the other into a burning furnace.—At Cordova, of Saint Sandalus, martyr.—The same day, the birthday of the holy martyrs Aigulphus, abbot of Lerins, and the monks his companions, who, after their tongues were cut off, and their eyes plucked out, were killed with the sword.—At Toul, in France, of St. Mansuetus, bishop and

confessor.—At Milan, the demise of St. Auxanus, bishop.—The same day, of Saint Simeon Stylites, the Younger.—At Rome, the ordination to the Sovereign Pontificate of St. Gregory the Great, an incomparable man, who, being forced to take that burden upon himself, sitting on a higher throne, sent forth through the world brighter rays of sanctity.

The Fourth Day of September.

ON Mount Nebo, in the land of Moab, of St. Moses, lawgiver and prophet.—At Ancyra, in Galatia, the birthday of three holy boys Rufinus, Silvanus, and Vitalicus, martyrs.—At Chalons, in France, of Saint Marcellus, martyr, under the emperor Antoninus. Being invited to a profane banquet by the governor Priscus, and abhorring the meats that were served, he reproved with great freedom all persons present for worshipping the idols. For this, by an unheard-of kind of cruelty, the same governor had him buried alive up to the waist. After persevering for three days in praising God, he yielded up his undefiled soul.—The same day, of the holy martyrs Magnus, Castus, and Maximus.—At Treves, of St. Marcellus, bishop and martyr.—The same day, of the saints Thameles,

previously a priest of the idols, and his companions, martyrs, under the emperor Adrian.—Also, of the holy martyrs Theodore, Oceanus, Ammian, and Julian, who, under the emperor Maximian, had their feet cut off, and consummated their martyrdom by being thrown into the fire.—At Rimini, of St. Marinus, deacon.—At Palermo, the birthday of St. Rosalia, virgin, a native of that city, issued from the royal blood of Charlemagne. For the love of Christ, she forsook the princely court of her father, and led a heavenly life alone in mountains and caverns.—At Naples, in Campania, the birthday of St. Candida, who was the first to meet Saint Peter when he came to that city, and being baptized by him, afterwards ended her holy life in peace.—In the same place, of Saint Candida, the Younger, renowned for miracles.—At Viterbo, of blessed Rose, virgin.

The Fifth Day of September.

OF St. Lawrence Justinian, first Patriarch of Venice, who, by glorious miracles and virtues, illustrated the pontifical chair, which he ascended against his will on this day. His birthday is recorded on the 8th of January.—At Rome, in the suburbs, of blessed Victorinus,

bishop and martyr, who, being renowned for sanctity and miracles, was elected bishop of Amiterno by the whole people. Afterwards, under Nerva Trajan, he was banished, with other servants of God, to Contigliano, where spring forth sulphureous waters offensive to the smell, and was suspended with his head downward by order of the judge Aurelian. Having for the name of Christ endured this torment for three days, he was gloriously crowned, and went victoriously to our Lord. His body was taken away by the Christians, and buried with due honors at Amiterno.—Also, at Porto, the birthday of St. Herculanus, martyr.—At Capua, of the holy martyrs Quinctius, Arcontius, and Donatus.—The same day, of St. Romulus, prefect of Trajan's court, who, for reproving the cruelty of the emperor towards Christians, was scourged with rods, and beheaded.—At Melitine, in Armenia, the passion of the holy soldiers Eudoxius, Zeno, Macarius, and their companions to the number of eleven hundred and four, who threw away their military cincture, and were put to death for the confession of Christ, in the persecution of Diocletian.—At Constantinople, of the holy martyrs Urbanus, Theodore, Menedemus, and their ecclesiastical companions, seventy-seven in number, who, by the command of the emperor Valens, were put

in a ship and burned on the sea for the Catholic faith.—In the neighborhood of Terouanne, in the monastery of Sithiu, of St. Bertin, abbot.—At Toledo, of St. Obdulia, virgin.

The Sixth Day of September.

OF Zachary, prophet, who, in his old age, returned from Chaldea to his own country, and lies buried near the prophet Aggeus.—In Hellespont, of St. Onesiphorus, disciple of the Apostles, of whom St. Paul speaks in his letter to Timothy. He was severely scourged with St. Porphyry, by order of the proconsul Adrian, and being dragged by wild horses, gave up his soul to God.—At Alexandria, the passion of the holy martyrs Faustus, priest, Macarius, and ten companions, who, under the emperor Decius and the governor Valerius, having their heads cut off for the name of Christ, ended their martyrdom.—In Cappadocia, of the holy martyrs Cottidus, deacon, Eugenius, and their companions.—In Africa, of the holy bishops Donatian, Præsidius, Mansuetus, Germanus, and Fusculus, who, in the persecution of the Vandals, by order of the Arian king Hunneric, were, for asserting Catholic truth, most cruelly scourged and sent into exile. Among them

was one named Lætus, also a bishop, a courageous and most learned man, who was burned alive after a long imprisonment in a loathsome dungeon.—At Verona, of St. Petronius, bishop and confessor.—At Rome, of St. Eleutherius, abbot, a servant of God, who, according to the testimony of pope St. Gregory, raised a dead man to life by his prayers and tears.

The Seventh Day of September.

AT Nicomedia, the birthday of blessed John, martyr, who seeing the cruel edicts against Christians posted up in the public square, and being inflamed with an ardent faith, stretched forth his hand, took them away and tore them up. This being related to the emperors Diocletian and Maximian, then residing in that city, they gave orders that he should be subjected to all kinds of torments. The noble champion bore them with such cheerfulness of countenance and mind, as not to appear even saddened by them.—At Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, of St. Eupsychius, martyr, who, under the emperor Adrian, being accused of professing Christianity, was cast into prison. Having been released shortly after, he immediately sold

his patrimony, and distributed the price of it partly to the poor, and partly to his accusers, whom he regarded as his benefactors. But being again arrested, under the judge Sapritius, he was slashed, thrust through with a sword, and thus consummated his martyrdom. —At Pompeiopolis, in Cilicia, of Saint Sozon, martyr, who, being thrown into the fire under the emperor Maximian, yielded up his spirit.— At Aquileia, of St. Anastasius, martyr.—In the diocese of Autun, of St. Regina, virgin and martyr, who, under the proconsul Olybrius, having suffered imprisonment, the rack, and burning with torches, was finally condemned to capital punishment, and so went to her spouse.—At Troyes, of St. Nemorius, deacon, and his companions, martyrs, who were slain by Attila, king of the Huns.—At Orleans, in France, the departure from this life of Saint Evortius, bishop, who was first a sub-deacon of the Roman church, and afterwards, through the divine favor, was designated bishop of that city by a dove.—In France, of St. Augustalis, bishop and confessor.—At Capua, of Saint Pamphilus, bishop.—In the territory of Paris, of St. Cloud, priest and confessor.

ST. ALBERT'S COLLEGE LIBRARY

The Eighth Day of September.

THE Nativity of the most Blessed and ever Virgin Mary, Mother of God.—At Nicomedia, of St. Adrian, martyr, with twenty-three others, who, after enduring many torments under the emperors Diocletian and Maximian, ended their martyrdom by having their legs broken on the 4th of March. Their remains were carried to Byzantium by the Christians, and buried with due honors. Afterwards the body of Saint Adrian was thence translated to Rome on this day, on which his festival is chiefly celebrated.—At Alexandria, of the holy martyrs Ammon, Theophilus, Neoterius, and twenty-two others.—At Antioch, of the Saints Timothy and Faustus, martyrs. At Gaza, in Palestine, of the holy martyrs Eusebius, Nestabus, and Zeno, brothers, who, in the time of Julian the Apostate, were hewed in pieces by a multitude of Pagans rushing upon them.—In the same place, of Saint Nestor, martyr, who, under the same Julian, being most cruelly tortured by the same furious Gentiles, breathed his last.—At Valencia, in Spain, of St. Thomas of Villanova, archbishop, distinguished by his ardent charity for the poor. He was inscribed among the saints by Alexander VII. His feast is celebrated on the 22d of this month.—At

Freisingen, of Saint Corbinian, first bishop of that city. Being ordained by pope Gregory II., and sent to preach the Gospel, he reaped abundant fruits in France and Germany, and finally renowned for virtues and miracles rested in peace.

The Ninth Day of September.

AT Nicomedia, the passion of the holy martyrs Dorotheus and Gorgonius. The greatest honors had been conferred on them by the emperor Diocletian, but as they detested the cruelty which he exercised against the Christians, by his order they were suspended in his presence, and their bodies were lacerated all over with whips; then their skin being torn off from their entrails, and vinegar with salt poured over them, they were broiled on a grid-iron and lastly strangled. After some time, the body of blessed Gorgonius was brought to Rome, and deposited on the Latin road. Thence it was translated into the basilica of St. Peter.—Among the Sabines, thirty miles from Rome, of the holy martyrs Hyacinthus, Alexander, and Tiburtius.—At Sebaste, of St. Severian, a soldier of the emperor Licinius, who, for frequently visiting the Forty Martyrs whilst they were in prison, was hanged up with a stone

tied to his feet by order of the governor Lysias, and being scourged and torn with whips, yielded up his soul in the midst of torments.—The same day, the passion of St. Straton, who, being tied to two trees and torn in pieces for Christ, ended his martyrdom.—Also, of the holy martyrs Rufinus and Rufinian, brothers.—At Rome, of St. Sergius, pope and confessor.—In the territory of Térouanne, of Saint Omer, bishop.—In Ireland, of St. Kiaran, abbot.

The Tenth Day of September.

AT Tolentino, in the March of Ancona, the departure from this life of St. Nicolas, confessor, of the Order of the Hermits of St. Augustine.—In Africa, the birthday of the holy bishops Nemesian, Felix, Lucius, of another Felix, Litteus, Polyan, Victor, Jader, Dativus, and others, who, under Valerian and Gallienus, as a violent persecution was breaking out, were at their first courageous confession of Christ struck with sticks, then put in the stocks, and being sent to dig in the metal mines, terminated their combat and glorious confession.—At Chalcedon, of the holy martyrs Sosthenes and Victor, who, in the persecution of Diocletian, under Priscus, proconsul of Asia, after

they had been loaded with fetters and exposed to the beasts, were condemned to be burned. But whilst they were saluting each other with a holy kiss and praying, they expired.—In Bithynia, of the holy virgins Menodora, Metrodora, and Nymphodora, sisters, who, under the emperor Maximian and the governor Fronto, being crowned with martyrdom, went to eternal glory.—Also, of the holy martyrs Apellius, Luke, and Clement.—At Liege, in Belgium, of Saint Theodard, bishop and martyr, who laid down his life for his flock, and after his death was renowned for the gift of miracles.—At Rome, of blessed Hilary, pope and confessor.—At Compostella, of St. Peter, bishop, who was celebrated for his many virtues and miracles.—In the city of Albi, of St. Salvius, bishop and confessor.—At Novara, of St. Agapius, bishop.—At Constantinople, of St. Pulcheria, empress and virgin, distinguished by her piety and zeal for religion.

The Eleventh Day of September.

AT Rome, on the old Salarian road, in the cemetery of Basilla, the birthday of the holy martyrs Protus and Hyacinth, brothers and eunuchs of blessed Eugenia, who, under the emperor Gallienus, it being discovered that

they were Christians, were urged to offer sacrifice. But as they refused, both were first most severely scourged, and finally beheaded.—At Laodicea, in Syria, the passion of the Saints Diodorus, Diomedes, and Didimus.—At Leon, in Spain, of St. Vincent, abbot and martyr.—In Egypt, of St. Paphnutius, bishop, who was one of those confessors who, under the emperor Galerius Maximinus, having their right eye plucked out and the joint of the left knee cut, were condemned to work in the metal mines.—Afterwards, under Constantine the Great, he courageously combated for the Catholic faith against the Arians, and at length, being adorned with many crowns, rested in peace.—At Lyons, the demise of St. Patiens, bishop.—At Vercelli, of St. Æmilian, bishop.—At Alexandria, of St. Theodora, who having committed a fault through imprudence and repenting of it, in a religious habit remained unknown, and persevered until her death in practices of extraordinary abstinence and patience.

The Twelfth Day of September.

THE Commemoration (*If the Sunday within the Octave of the Nativity should fall on this day, say:* The Festival) of the most holy Name

of the Blessed Virgin Mary, celebrated by order of the Sovereign Pontiff, Innocent XI., on account of the signal victory gained over the Turks, at Vienna in Austria, through the protection of the said Virgin.—At Alexandria, the birthday of the holy martyrs Hieronides, Leontius, Serapion, Selesius, Valerian, and Straton, who, under the emperor Maximinus, were drowned in the sea for the confession of the name of Christ.—In Bithynia, of St. Autonomus, bishop and martyr, who, to avoid the persecution of Diocletian, went thither from Italy. After he had converted many to the faith, he was killed at the altar by the furious Gentiles, whilst performing the sacred mysteries, and so became the victim of Christ.—At Merum, in Phrygia, the passion of the holy martyrs Macedonius, Theodulus, and Tatian, who, under Julian the Apostate, after enduring other torments, being laid on burning gridirons by the governor Almachius, joyfully consummated their martyrdom.—At Iconium, in Lycaonia, of St. Curonotus, bishop, who, being beheaded under the governor Perennius, received the palm of martyrdom.—At Pavia, of St. Juventius, bishop, mentioned on the 8th of February. He was sent to that city with Saint Cyrus by blessed Hermagoras, disciple of the evangelist St. Mark. They both preached the Gospel of

Christ there, and being renowned for great virtues and miracles, illustrated the neighboring cities by divine works. They closed their glorious career in peace, invested with the episcopal dignity.—At Lyons, the decease of Saint Sacerdos, bishop.—At Verona, of St. Silvinus, bishop.—At Anderlecht, of St. Guido, confessor.

The Thirteenth Day of September.

AT Alexandria, the birthday of blessed Philip, father of the virgin Saint Eugenia. Forsaking the dignity of prefect of Egypt, he obtained the grace of baptism. His successor, the prefect Terentius, caused him to be run through the throat with a sword, whilst he was praying.—Also, of the holy martyrs Macrobius and Julian, who suffered under Licinius.—The same day, of St. Ligorius, martyr, who living in the desert, was murdered by the Gentiles for the faith of Christ.—At Alexandria, of Saint Eulogius, bishop, celebrated for his learning and sanctity.—At Angers, in France, of Saint Maurilius, bishop, renowned for numberless miracles.—At Sens, of St. Amatus, bishop and confessor.—The same day, of St. Venerius, confessor, a man of admirable sanctity, who led an eremetical life in the island of Palmaria.—

In the monastery of Remiremont, in France, of St. Amatus, priest and abbot, illustrious by the virtue of abstinence and the gift of miracles.

The Fourteenth Day of September.

THE Exaltation of the Holy Cross, when the emperor Heraclius, after defeating king Chosroes, brought it back to Jerusalem from Persia.—At Rome, on the Appian road, of blessed Cornelius, pope and martyr, who, in the persecution of Decius, after being banished, was scourged with leaded whips, and then beheaded with twenty-one others of both sexes. On the same day, were condemned to capital punishment Cærealis, soldier, and his wife Sallustia, who had been instructed in the faith by the same Cornelius.—In Africa, the passion of St. Cyprian, bishop of Carthage, most renowned for holiness and learning, who, under the emperors Valerian and Gallienus, after enduring a painful exile, consummated his martyrdom by decapitation, six miles from Carthage, near the sea-shore. The festival of the Saints Cornelius and Cyprian is kept on the 16th of this month.—There suffered also in the same place the holy martyrs Crescentian, Victor, Rosula, and Generalis.—At Rome, of

St. Crescentius, a boy, son of St. Euthymius, who, in the persecution of Diocletian, under the judge Turpilius, ended his life by the sword, on the Salarian road.—At Treves, of St. Maternus, bishop, disciple of the blessed apostle Peter, who brought to the faith of Christ the inhabitants of Tongres, Cologne, Treves, and of the neighboring country.—The same day, the birthday of St. John Chrysostom, bishop of Constantinople, who, through the conspiracy of his enemies, was sent into exile, but was recalled by a decree of the Sovereign Pontiff, Innocent I. Having had much to suffer during the journey from the soldiers who guarded him, he gave up his soul to God. His feast is celebrated on the 27th of January, the day on which his sacred body was translated to Constantinople by Theodosius the Younger.

The Fifteenth Day of September.

THE Octave of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.—At Rome, on the Nomentan road, the birthday of blessed Nicomedes, priest and martyr. As he said to them who would compel him to sacrifice: "I do not sacrifice except to the Omnipotent God who reigns in heaven," he was for a long time scourged

with leaded whips, and thus went to our Lord. —In the diocese of Chalons, of St. Valerian, martyr, who was suspended on high by the governor Priscus, and tortured with iron claws. Remaining immovable in the confession of Christ, and continuing joyfully to praise Him, he was struck with the sword by order of the same magistrate.—At Marcianopolis, in Thracia, of Saint Melitina, martyr, who, under the emperor Antoninus and the governor Antiochus, was twice led to the temples of the Gentiles, and as the idols always fell, she was hanged and torn, and finally decapitated.—At Adrianople, of the holy martyrs Maximus, Theodore, and Asclepiodotus, who were crowned under the emperor Maximian.—Also, of Saint Porphyrius, comedian, who, in the presence of Julian the Apostate, being baptized in jest, and suddenly changed by the power of God, declared himself a Christian. Forthwith, by order of the emperor, being struck with an axe, he was crowned with martyrdom.—The same day, of Saint Nicetas, a Goth, who was burned alive for the Catholic faith, by order of king Athanaric.—At Cordova, of the holy martyrs Emilas, deacon, and Jeremias, who, in the persecution of the Arabs, after a long maceration in prison, being beheaded for Christ, ended their martyrdom.—At Toul, in France,

of St. Aper, bishop.—Also, of Saint Leobinus, bishop of Chartres.—At Lyons, of St. Albinus, bishop.—The same day, the decease of Saint Aichard, abbot.—In France, of St. Eutropia, widow.

The Sixteenth Day of September.

OF the Saints Cornelius and Cyprian, pontiffs and martyrs, whose birthday is commemorated on the 14th of this month.—At Chalcedon, the birthday of St. Euphemia, virgin and martyr, who, under the emperor Diocletian and the proconsul Priscus, was for Christ subjected to tortures, imprisonment, blows, the torment of the wheel, fire, the pressure of stones, the teeth of beasts, scourging with rods, the cutting of sharp saws, burning frying-pans, all of which she survived. But being again exposed to the beasts in the arena, and praying to our Lord to receive her spirit, one of the animals having inflicted a bite on her sacred body, whilst the rest licked her feet, she yielded her unspotted soul to God.—At Rome, of the holy martyrs Lucia, noble matron, and Geminian, who, by the command of the emperor Diocletian, were subjected to most grievous afflictions and a long time tortured. Finally, being put to the sword, they obtained

the glorious victory of martyrdom.—Also, at Rome, on the Flaminian road, of the holy martyrs Abundius, priest and Abundantius, deacon, whom the emperor Diocletian caused to be struck with the sword, ten miles from the city, together with Marcian, an illustrious man, and his son John whom they had raised from the dead.—At Heraclea, in Thracia, of St. Sebastiana, martyr, who being brought to the faith of Christ by the blessed apostle Paul, was, under the emperor Domitian and the governor Sergius, tormented in various ways and finally beheaded.—At Cordova, of the holy martyrs Rogellus and Servideus, who, after their hands and feet had been cut off, were lastly decapitated.—In Scotland, of St. Ninian, bishop and confessor.—In England, of St. Editha, virgin, daughter of the English king Edgar, who being consecrated to God in a monastery from her tender years, did not know the world rather than forsook it.

The Seventeenth Day of September.

THE commemoration of the Impression of the sacred Wounds which St. Francis, founder of the Order of Minorites, received, through a wonderful favor of God, in his hands, feet and side, on Mount Alvernia, in Tuscany.—At

Rome, on the road to Tivoli, the birthday of St. Justin, priest and martyr, who, in the persecution of Valerian and Gallienus, distinguished himself by a glorious confession of the faith. He buried the bodies of the blessed pontiff Xystus, of Lawrence, Hippolytus, and many other saints, and finally consummated his martyrdom under Claudius.—Also at Rome, of the holy martyrs Narcissus and Crescentio. —In Phrygia, of St. Ariadna, martyr, under the emperor Adrian.—In England, of the holy martyrs Socrates and Stephen.—At Nevers, of the holy martyrs Valerian, Macrinus, and Gordian.—At Autun, of St. Flocellus, a boy, who, under the emperor Antoninus and the governor Valerian, after many sufferings, was torn in pieces by wild beasts, and thus won the crown of martyrs.—At Liege, of blessed Lambert, bishop of Maestricht, who, having through zeal for religion, rebuked the royal family, was undeservingly put to death by the guilty, and thus entered the court of the heavenly kingdom, to live in it forever.—At Saragossa, in Spain, of St. Peter of Arbues, first inquisitor of the faith in the kingdom of Arragon, who being barbarously massacred by apostate Jews for defending courageously the Catholic faith, according to the duties of his office, received the palm of martyrdom.—The same day, of

Saint Agathoclia, servant of an infidel woman, who was for a long time subjected by her to blows and other afflictions, that she might deny Christ. She was finally presented to the judge and cruelly torn. As she persisted in confessing the faith, they cut off her tongue and threw her into the fire.—At Cordova, of St. Columba, virgin and martyr.—At Milan, the departure from this world of St. Satyrus, confessor, whose distinguished merits are mentioned by his brother St. Ambrose.—At Rome, of St. Theodora, matron, who, in the persecution of Diocletian, carefully ministered to the martyrs.—At Bingen, in the diocese of Mayence, of Saint Hildegardes, virgin.

The Eighteenth Day of September.

AT Osimo, of St. Joseph of Cupertino, confessor, of the Order of the Minorites Conventual, who was placed among the Saints by Clement XIII.—The same day, the birthday of St. Methodius, bishop of Olympius in Lycia, and afterwards of Tyrus, most renowned for eloquence and learning, who, at the end of the last persecution, was, according to the testimony of St. Jerome, crowned with martyrdom at Chalcis in Greece.—In the diocese of Vienne,

of St. Ferreol, martyr, who filling the office of tribune, was arrested by order of the impious governor Crispinus, and first most cruelly scourged. He was then loaded with heavy chains, and cast into a dark dungeon. A miracle having loosened his bonds, and opened the doors of the prison, he made his escape, but being taken again by his pursuers, he won the palm of martyrdom by the cutting off of his head.—Also, of the saints Sophia and Irenes, martyrs.—At Milan, of Saint Eustorgius, first bishop of that city, much commended by blessed Ambrose.—At Gortyna, in Candia, of Saint Eumenus, bishop and confessor.

The Nineteenth Day of September.

AT Puzzoli, in Campania, of the holy martyrs Januarius, bishop of Benevento, Festus, his deacon, and Desiderius, lector, together with Sosius, deacon of the church of Misenas, Proculus, deacon of Puzzoli, Eutychius and Acutius, who, after being bound and imprisoned, were beheaded under the reign of Diocletian. The body of St. Januarius was brought to Naples, and buried in the church with due honors, where even now the blood of the blessed martyr is also kept in a vial, and when

placed close to his head, is seen to become liquid and bubble up as if it was fresh.—At Nocera, the birthday of the holy martyrs Felix and Constantia, who suffered under Nero.—In Palestine, of the holy martyrs Peleus, Nilus, and Elias, bishops of Egypt, who during the persecution of Diocletian, were, with many others of the clergy, consumed by fire for the sake of Christ.—The same day, of the holy martyrs Trophimus, Sabbatius, and Dorymedon, senator, under the emperor Probus. Sabbatius, by the command of the governor Atticus, was, at Antioch, scourged until he expired. Trophimus being sent to the governor Perennius at Synnada, after many torments consummated his martyrdom by decapitation with the senator Dorymedon.—At Cordova, in the Arabian persecution, of St. Pomposa, virgin and martyr.—At Canterbury, of St. Theodore, bishop, who, being sent to England by pope Vitalian, was renowned for learning and holiness.—At Tours, of St. Eustochius, bishop, a man of great virtue.—In the diocese of Langres, of St. Sequanus, priest and confessor.—At Barcelona, in Spain, of blessed Mary de Cervellione, virgin, of the Order of our Lady of Mercy. She is commonly called Mary of Help, by reason of her affording prompt assistance to those who invoke her.

The Twentieth Day of September.

THE vigil of St. Matthew, apostle and evangelist.—At Rome, the passion of the holy martyrs Eustachius, and Theopistes, his wife, with their two sons, Agapitus and Theopistus, who, under the emperor Adrian, were condemned to be cast to the beasts, but through the power of God, being uninjured by them, they were shut up in a burning ox of brass, and thus terminated their martyrdom.—At Cyzicus, on the sea of Azof, the birthday of the holy martyrs Fausta, virgin, and Evilasius, under the emperor Maximian. Fausta had her head shaved to shame her, and was hanged up and tortured by Evilasius, then a priest of idols; but when he wished to have her body cut in two, the executioners were not able to inflict any injury on her. Amazed at this, Evilasius believed in Christ; and whilst he was cruelly tortured by order of the emperor, Fausta had her head bored through, her whole body pierced with nails, was laid on a burning pan, and being called by a voice from heaven, went to our Lord together with Evilasius.—In Phrygia, of the holy martyrs Denis and Privatus.—Also of St. Priscus, martyr, who, after having had his body punctured all over with daggers, was beheaded.—At Pergen, in Pamphylia, of the Sts. Theo-

dore, and Philippa his mother, and their fellow martyrs, under the emperor Antoninus.—At Carthage, of St. Candida, virgin and martyr, who, under the emperor Maximian, having all her body lacerated with whips, was crowned with martyrdom.—Also, of the holy martyr Susanna, daughter of Arthemius, a priest of idols, and of Martha.—The same day, of St. Agapitus, pope, whose sanctity is mentioned by blessed Gregory the Great.—At Milan, of St. Clicerius, bishop and confessor.

The Twenty-First Day of September.

THE birthday of St. Matthew, apostle and evangelist, who suffered martyrdom in Ethiopia, whilst engaged in preaching. The Gospel written by him in Hebrew was, by his own revelation, found in the time of the emperor Zeno, together with the body of the blessed apostle Barnabas.—In the land of Saar, of St. Jonas, prophet, who was buried in Geth. —At Rome, of St. Pamphilus, martyr.—Moreover, on the Claudian way, twenty miles from Rome, the passion of St. Alexander, bishop, who, under the emperor Antoninus, for the faith of Christ was loaded with fetters, scourged, tortured, burned with torches, torn with iron

hooks, exposed to the beasts and cast into the flames, but having overcome all these torments, he was finally beheaded, and so attained the glory of eternal life. His body was afterwards translated into the city by the blessed Pope Damasus, on the 26th of November, on which day his feast is to be celebrated by order of the same Pontiff.—In Phœnicia, of St. Eusebius, martyr, who, of his own accord, went to the Prefect, and declaring himself a Christian, was by him subjected to many torments, and lastly beheaded.—In Cyprus, of St. Isacius, bishop and martyr.—In the same place, of St. Meletius, bishop and confessor.—In Ethiopia, of St. Iphigenia, virgin, who being baptized and consecrated to God by the blessed apostle Matthew, ended her holy life in peace.

The Twenty-Second Day of September.

AT Valencia, in Spain, of Saint Thomas of Villanova, archbishop and confessor, whose birthday is commemorated on the 8th of September.—At Sion, in Switzerland, the birthday of the holy Theban martyrs Maurice, Exuperius, Candidus, Victor, Innocent, and Vitalis, with their companions of the same legion, who being massacred for Christ under Maximian, illustrated the world by their glorious passion.

—At Rome, the passion of the holy virgins and martyrs Digna and Emerita, under Valerian and Gallienus. Their relics are kept in the church of St. Marcellus.—At Chatres (now Arpajon), of St. Jonas, priest and martyr, who went to France with St. Denis, and after being scourged by order of the prefect Julian, ended his martyrdom by the sword.—At Ratisbon, in Bavaria, of St. Emmeramus, bishop and martyr, who, in order to deliver others, endured patiently a most cruel death for Christ's sake. —At Antinoopolis, in Egypt, of Saint Irais, an Alexandrian virgin, with her companions, martyrs. She, having gone out to draw water at a fountain near by, and seeing a vessel loaded with Christian confessors, left her bucket and joined them forthwith. Being conducted to the city with them, she, after many torments, was the first to have her head struck off; and after her, priests, deacons, virgins, and all others underwent the same kind of death.—At Meaux, of blessed Sanctinus, bishop, disciple of Saint Denis the Areopagite, who, being by him consecrated bishop of that city, was the first to preach the Gospel there.—In the territory of Coutances, of Saint Lauto (Lo, in French) bishop.—In Poitou, of St. Florentius, priest.—In the territory of Bourges, of Saint Sylvanus, confessor.—At Laon, of Saint Salaberga, abbess.

The Twenty-Third Day of September.

AT Rome, of Saint Linus, pope and martyr, who governed the Roman church next after the blessed apostle Peter. He was crowned with martyrdom, and buried on the Vatican hill, near the same apostle.—At Iconium, in Lycaonia, of Saint Thecla, virgin and martyr, who, being brought to the faith by the apostle St. Paul, under the emperor Nero, for the confession of Christ, was exposed to the fire and the beasts, and after many combats endured for the instruction of others, she went to Seleucia, where she rested in peace. Her praises have been celebrated by the holy Fathers.—In Campania, the commemoration of blessed Sosius, deacon of the church of Mesenas. The holy bishop Januarius, seeing a flame arise from his head as he was reading the Gospel in the church, foretold that he should be a martyr; and not many days after, being thirty years of age, he suffered martyrdom by decapitation with the said bishop.—In Africa, of the holy martyrs Andrew, John, Peter, and Antony.—In the diocese of Coutances, of Saint Paternus, bishop and martyr.—At Ancona, of St. Constantius, mansionary of the Church, renowned for the gift of miracles.—In Spain, of the holy women Xantippa and Polyxena, who were disciples of the Apostles.

The Twenty-Fourth Day of September.

THE feast of our Lady of Mercy.—At Autun, the birthday of the holy martyrs Andochius, priest, Thyrsus, deacon, and Felix, who, from the East, were sent by blessed Polycarp, bishop of Smyrna, to preach in Gaul, where they were most severely scourged, hanged up a whole day by the hands, cast into the fire, but not being burned, they had their necks broken with bars, and thus won a most glorious crown.—In Egypt, the passion of St. Paphnutius and his companions, martyrs. Whilst leading a solitary life, he heard that many Christians were kept in bonds, and, moved by the spirit of God, he voluntarily offered himself to the Prefect, and freely confessed the Christian faith. He was by him first bound with iron chains, and a long time tortured on the rack. Then, being sent with many others to Diocletian, he was, by his order, fastened to a palm-tree, and the rest were struck with the sword.—At Chalcedon, of forty-nine holy martyrs, who, after the martyrdom of St. Euphemia, under the emperor Diocletian, were condemned to be devoured by the beasts, but being miraculously delivered, were finally struck with the sword, and went to heaven.—In Hungary, of St. Gerard, bishop and martyr, called the

apostle of the Hungarians. He belonged to the nobility of Venice, and was the first to illustrate his country by a generous martyrdom.—At Clermont, in Auvergne, the departure out of this life of St. Rusticus, bishop and confessor.—In the diocese of Beauvais, of St. Geremarus, abbot.

The Twenty-Fifth Day of September.

AT Emmaus, the birthday of blessed Cleophas, disciple of Christ. It is related that he was killed by the Jews, for the confession of our Lord, in the same house in which he had entertained Him, and where he was honorably buried.—At Rome, of St. Herculanus, soldier and martyr, who, being converted to Christ by the miracles wrought during the passion of the blessed bishop Alexander, was, under the emperor Antoninus, put to the sword after enduring many torments.—At Amiens, in France, of blessed Firmin, bishop, who, in the persecution of Diocletian, under the governor Rictiovarus, after diverse torments, suffered martyrdom by being beheaded.—At Damascus, of the holy martyrs Paul, Tatta, his wife, and Sabinian, Maximus, Rufus, and Eugenius, their sons. They were accused of professing the

Christian religion, and being scourged, and tortured in other manners, they yielded their souls to God.—In Asia, the passion of the Saints Bardomian, Eucarpus, and twenty-six others, martyrs.—The same day, of St. Anathalon, bishop, who, being a disciple of the blessed apostle Barnabas, succeeded him in the see of Milan.—At Lyons, the decease of Saint Lupus, who, being an anchoret, was made bishop.—At Auxerre, of St. Anacharius, bishop and confessor.—At Blois, of Saint Solemnius, bishop of Chartres, renowned for miracles.—The same day, of St. Principius, bishop of Soissons, brother of the blessed bishop Remigius.—At Anagni, of the holy virgins Aurelia and Neomisia.—At San-Severino, near Macerata, the decease of St. Pacificus of St. Severin, confessor, of the Order of the Reformed Minorites of the Observance of St. Francis, illustrious by his extraordinary patience and love of solitude. He was placed in the calendar of the saints by pope Gregory XVI.

The Twenty-Sixth Day of September.

AT Nicomedia, the birthday of the holy martyrs Cyprian, and Justina, virgin. Under the emperor Diocletian and the governor Eutholmius, she suffered much for Christ, and

converted to Him Cyprian, who, being a magician, endeavored to bewitch her by his magical practices. She afterwards suffered martyrdom with him. Their bodies being exposed to the beasts, were taken away in the night by some Christian sailors, and carried to Rome. They were subsequently translated into the Constantinian basilica, and deposited near the baptistery.—At Rome, of Saint Callistratus, martyr, and forty-nine others, soldiers, who, in the persecution of Diocletian, were converted to Christ on seeing Callistratus miraculously delivered from being drowned in the sea, where he had been thrown sewed up in a bag. They endured martyrdom with him.—Also at Rome, of Saint Eusebius, pope.—At Bologna, likewise, of St. Eusebius, bishop and confessor.—At Brescia, of St. Vigilius, bishop.—At Albano, of Saint Senator.—In the territory of Frascati, of blessed Nilus, abbot, founder of the monastery of Crypta-Ferrata, a man of eminent sanctity.—At Citta-di-Castello, of St. Amantius, priest, distinguished for the gift of miracles.

The Twenty-Seventh Day of September.

AT Ægea, the birthday of the holy martyrs Cosmas and Damian, brothers, who, in the persecution of Diocletian, after undergoing

many torments from bonds, imprisonment, fire, crucifixion, stoning, arrows, and from being cast into the sea (which torments they miraculously overcame), they received capital punishment. With them are said to have also suffered three of their brothers: Anthimus, Leontius, and Euprepius.—At Rome, of Saint Epicharis, wife of a senator, who, in the same persecution, was scourged with leaded whips, and struck with the sword.—At Todi, of the holy martyrs Fidentius and Terence, under the same Diocletian.—At Cordova, of the holy martyrs Adulphus and John, brothers, who, in the Arabian persecution, were crowned for Christ.—At Sion, in Switzerland, of St. Florentinus, martyr, who was put to the sword with blessed Hilary, after his tongue had been cut out.—At Byblos (now (Djebel), in Phœnicia, of Saint Mark, bishop, who is also called John by blessed Luke.—At Milan, of Saint Caius, bishop, disciple of the blessed apostle Barnabas, who, after suffering greatly in the persecution of Nero, rested in peace.—At Ravenna, of St. Aderitus, bishop and confessor.—At Paris, of St. Vincent de Paul, priest, and founder of the Congregation of the Mission and of the Daughters of Charity, an apostolic man and the father of the poor. His feast is celebrated on the 19th of July.—In the same

city, of St. Eleazar, count.—In Hainaut, of St. Hiltrude, virgin.

The Twenty-Eighth Day of September.

IN Bohemia, of St. Wenceslas, duke of Bohemia and martyr, renowned for holiness and miracles. Being murdered in his brother's house, he went triumphantly to heaven.—At Rome, of St. Privatus, martyr, who being covered with ulcers was cured by the blessed pope Callistus. Under the emperor Alexander, he was for the faith of Christ scourged to death with leaded whips.—In the same place, of St. Stacteus, martyr.—In Africa, of the holy martyrs Martial, Lawrence, and twenty others.—At Antioch, in Pisidia, of the holy martyrs Mark, shepherd, Alphius, Alexander, and Zosimus, his brothers, Nicon, Neon, Heliodorus, and thirty soldiers, who believed in Christ by witnessing the miracles of blessed Mark, and were crowned with martyrdom in different places and in various manners.—The same day, the passion of St. Maximus, under the emperor Decius.—At Toulouse, of St. Exuperius, bishop and confessor. St. Jerome bears to this blessed man a memorable testimony, and relates how sparing he was towards himself, and how lib-

eral towards others.—At Genoa, of St. Salomon, bishop and confessor.—At Brescia, of St. Silvinus, bishop.—The same day, of St. Eustochium, virgin, daughter of blessed Paula, who was brought up at the manger of our Lord with other virgins, and being celebrated for merits, went to our Lord.—In Germany, of St. Lioba, virgin, renowned for miracles.

The Twenty-Ninth Day of September.

ON mount Gargano, the celebrated commemoration of blessed Michael, archangel, when, under his invocation, was consecrated a church, mean as to its form, but endowed with celestial virtue.—In Thracia, the birthday of the holy martyrs Eutychius, Plautus, and Heracleas.—In Persia, of St. Gudelia, martyr, who, after having converted many to Christ, and refused to adore the sun and fire, was, under king Sapor, subjected to many torments, and having the skin torn off her head, and being fastened to a post, deserved an eternal triumph.—In the same country, of the holy martyrs Dadas, a blood relation of king Sapor, Casdoa, his wife, and Gabdelas, his son, who deprived of their dignities, and subjected to diverse torments, were after a long imprison-

ment struck with the sword.—In Armenia, of the holy virgins Ripsimis, and her companions, martyrs, under king Tiridates.—At Auxerre, of St. Fraternus, bishop and martyr.—At Pontecorvo, near Aquino, of St. Grimoaldus, priest and confessor.—In Palestine, of Saint Quiriacus, anchoret.

The Thirtieth Day of September.

IN Bethlehem of Juda, the decease of Saint Jerome, Priest and Doctor of the Church, who, excelling in all kind of learning, imitated the life of the most approved monks, and slew many monstrous heresies with the sword of his doctrine. Having at length reached a very advanced age, he rested in peace, and was buried at the manger of our Lord. His body was afterwards conveyed to Rome, and deposited in the basilica of St. Mary Major.—The same day, of St. Leopardus, martyr, of the household of Julian the Apostate, whose head was cut off at Rome. His body was afterwards translated to Aix-la-Chapelle.—At Soleure, in Switzerland, the passion of the holy martyrs Victor and Ursus, of the glorious Theban legion, who, under the emperor Maximian, were first subjected to horrid tortures; but a heavenly

light shining over them, the executioners fell to the ground, and they were delivered. Being then cast into the fire without sustaining any injury, they finally perished by the sword.—At Piacenza, of St. Antoninus, martyr, soldier of the same legion.—The same day, of St. Gregory, bishop of the Greater Armenia, who, having suffered much under Diocletian, finally rested in peace.—At Canterbury, in England, of Saint Honorius, bishop and confessor.—At Rome, the birthday of St. Francis Borgia, of the Society of Jesus. His feast is celebrated on the 10th of October.—In the same city, of St. Sophia, widow, mother of the holy virgins Faith, Hope, and Charity.

OCTOBER.

The First Day of October.

AT Rheims, in France, of St. Remigius, bishop and confessor, who converted the Franks to Christ by regenerating in the sacred font of baptism and instructing in the mysteries of faith Clovis, their king. After he had been many years bishop, and had distinguished himself by his sanctity and the power of working miracles, he departed this life on the 13th of January. His festival, however, is kept on this day, when his sacred body was afterwards translated.—At Rome, of blessed Aretas, martyr, and five hundred and four others.—At Tomis, in Pontus, of the holy martyrs Priscus, Crescens, and Evagrius.—At Lisbon, in Portugal, of the holy martyrs Verissimus, Maxima, and Julia, his sisters, who suffered in the persecution of Diocletian.—At Tournay, of St. Piaton, priest and martyr, who, with blessed Quinctinus and his companions, from Rome repaired to Gaul to preach the faith, and afterwards, in the perse-

cution of Maximian, having consummated his martyrdom, went to God.—At Thessalonica, of Saint Domninus, martyr, under the same Maximian.—At Ghent, of Saint Bavo, confessor.—At Orvieto, of Saint Severus, priest and confessor.

The Second Day of October.

THE feast of the holy Guardian Angels.—At Nicomedia, of St. Eleutherius, soldier and martyr, with numberless others. The palace of Diocletian having been set on fire, they were falsely accused of the crime, and, by order of this most cruel emperor, were promiscuously massacred. Some were put to the sword, others consumed by fire, others again were precipitated into the sea. But the principal one, Eleutherius, after long tortures, being found stronger after each torment, terminated his victorious martyrdom by fire, as well-tried gold.—In the vicinity of Arras, the passion of blessed Leodegarius (Léger in French), bishop of Autun, who, after being subjected to various insults and diverse torments for the truth, was put to death by Ebroin, chief minister of Theodoric.—Also, of St. Gerinus, martyr, brother of the same blessed Leodegarius, who was overwhelmed with stones in the same place.—At

Antioch, of the holy martyrs Primus, Cyril, and Secundarius.—At Constantinople, of Saint Theophilus, monk, who, for the defence of holy images, was cruelly scourged by Leo the Isaurian, and being driven into exile, went to our Lord.—At Hereford, in England, of Saint Thomas, bishop and confessor.

The Third Day of October.

AT Rome, near the spot called Ursus Pileatus, of St. Candidus, martyr.—The same day, of the holy martyrs Denis, Faustus, Caius, Peter, Paul, and four others, who, first under Decius, suffered much, and lastly, under Valerian, being a long time subjected to torments by the governor Æmilian, merited the palm of martyrdom.—Among the ancient Saxons (in Westphalia), of two holy martyrs of the name of Ewaldus, who being priests and preaching Christ in that country, were seized by the Pagans and put to death. During the night a great light appeared for a long time over their bodies, showing where they were, and how distinguished were their merits.—In Africa, of St. Maximian, bishop of Bagai, who, after having frequently endured great cruelties from the Donatists, was finally cast headlong from a

high tower, and left for dead. Illustrious by a glorious confession, he afterwards rested in the Lord.—In Palestine, of St. Hesychius, confessor, disciple of St. Hilarion, and the companion of his travels—In Belgium, in the diocese of Namur, of St. Gerard, abbot.

The Fourth Day of October.

AT Assisi, in Umbria, the birthday of Saint Francis, confessor, founder of the Order of Minorites, whose life, filled with holy deeds and miracles, was written by St. Bonaventure. —At Corinth, the birthday of the saints Crispus and Caius, who are mentioned by the apostle Saint Paul in his epistle to the Corinthians.—In Egypt, of the holy martyrs Mark and Marcian, brothers, and of an almost countless multitude of both sexes and of all ages. Some after being scourged, and others after horrible tortures of different kinds, were delivered to the flames. Some were precipitated into the sea; some others were beheaded; many were starved to death; others were fastened to gibbets; others again being hanged up by the feet with their heads downward, merited the blessed crown of martyrdom.—At Damascus, of St. Peter, bishop and martyr, who being

accused before the king of the Agarenians of teaching the faith of Christ, had his tongue, hands, and feet cut off, and being fastened to a cross, ended his martyrdom.—At Alexandria, of the holy priests and deacons Caius, Faustus, Eusebius, Chæremon, Lucius, and their companions. Some of them were martyred in the persecution of Valerian; others, for serving the martyrs, received the reward of martyrs.—At Athens, of St. Hierotheus, disciple of the blessed apostle Paul. At Bologna, of Saint Petronius, bishop and confessor, celebrated for learning, miracles, and sanctity.—At Paris, of Saint Aurea, virgin.

The Fifth Day of October.

AT Messina, in Sicily, the birthday of the holy martyrs Placidus, monk, disciple of the blessed abbot Benedict, and of his brothers Eutychius and Victorinus, and Flavia, virgin, their sister; also of Donatus, Firmatus, deacon, Faustus, and thirty other monks, who were murdered for the faith of Christ by the pirate Manuchas.—The same day, the birthday of blessed Thraseas, bishop of Eumenia, who ended his career by martyrdom at Smyrna.—At Treves, of the holy martyrs Palmatius and

his companions, who suffered martyrdom in the persecution of Diocletian, under the governor Rictiovarus.—The same day, the passion of St. Charitina, virgin, who, under the emperor Diocletian and the ex-consul Domitius, was exposed to the fire and thrown into the sea; but escaping uninjured, she had her hands and feet cut off, her teeth plucked out, and finally she yielded her spirit in prayer.—At Auxerre, the departure from this life of the saints Firmatus, deacon, and Flaviana, virgin, his sister.—At Ravenna, of Saint Marcellinus, bishop and confessor.—At Valence, in France, of Saint Apollinaris, bishop, whose life was renowned for virtues, and his death adorned with miracles and prodigies.—The same day, of Saint Attilanus, bishop of Zamora, who was ranked among the saints by Urban II.—At Leon, in Spain, of Saint Froilanus, bishop of that city, renowned for his zeal in propagating the monastic institute, for his liberality to the poor and other virtues, and for miracles.—At Rome, of Saint Galla, widow, daughter of the consul Symmachus, who, after the death of her husband, remained many years near the church of St. Peter, applying to prayer, almsgiving, fasting and other pious works. Her most happy death has been described by pope Saint Gregory.

The Sixth Day of October.

IN Calabria, of St. Bruno, confessor, founder of the Carthusian Order.—At Laodicea, of blessed Sagar, bishop and martyr, one of the ancient disciples of the apostle St. Paul.—At Capua, the birthday of the holy martyrs Marcellus, Castus, Æmilius, and Saturninus.—At Agen, in France, the birthday of Saint Faith, virgin and martyr, by whose example blessed Caprasius being encouraged to martyrdom, happily terminated his combat.—Also, of St. Erotis, martyr, who, being inflamed with the love of Christ, triumphed over fire.—At Treves, the commemoration of almost numberless martyrs, who, in the persecution of Diocletian, under the governor Rictiovarus, were killed for the faith of Christ by diverse kinds of death.—At Auxerre, of St. Romanus, bishop and martyr.—At Oderzo, of St. Magnus, bishop, whose body rests at Venice.

The Seventh Day of October.

AT Rome, on the Ardeatine road, the demise of St. Mark, pope and confessor.—In the province of the Euphrates, of the holy martyrs Sergius and Bacchus, noble Romans, under the

emperor Maximian. Bacchus being scourged with rough sinews until his body was all mangled, breathed his last in the confession of Christ. Sergius had his feet put in shoes full of nails, and, as he persevered in the faith, was sentenced to undergo capital punishment. The place where he reposes is called after him Sergiopolis, and, on account of the signal miracles wrought in it, is honored by a great concourse of Christians.—At Rome, of the holy martyrs Marcellus and Apuleius, who first indeed adhered to Simon Magus, but seeing the wonders which the Lord performed by the apostle Peter, left Simon, and embraced the apostolical doctrine. After the death of the Apostles, under the ex-consul Aurelian, they won the crown of martyrdom, and were buried near the city.—Also, in the province of the Euphrates, of St. Julia, virgin, who endured martyrdom under the governor Marchian.—At Padua, of Saint Justina, virgin and martyr, who was baptized by the blessed Prosdocimus, disciple of Saint Peter. As she remained constant in the faith of Christ, she was pierced through with a sword by order of the governor Maximus, and thus went to God.—At Bourges, of St. Augustus, priest and confessor.—In the diocese of Rheims, of Saint Helanus, priest.—The same day, the commemoration of our Lady of Victory, which

the Sovereign Pontiff, blessed Pius V., prescribed to be made every year, by reason of the signal victory obtained on this day by the Christians over the Turks in a naval combat, through the assistance of the Mother of God; and for the same cause, Gregory XIII. ordered that the annual Solemnity of the Rosary of the same most Blessed Virgin, should be kept on the first Sunday of this month.

The Eighth Day of October.

OF Saint Bridget, widow, who, after visiting many holy places by the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, died at Rome on the 23d of July. Her body was translated to Sweden on the 7th of this month.—The same day, the birthday of blessed old Simeon, who, as we read in the gospel, took our Lord Jesus in his arms.—At Cæsarea, in Palestine, the passion of St. Reparata, virgin and martyr, who, under the emperor Decius, refusing to sacrifice to idols, was subjected to various kinds of torments, and finally was struck with the sword. Her soul was seen to go out of her body in the shape of a dove, and ascend to heaven.—At Thessalonica, of St. Demetrius, proconsul, who, for having brought many to the faith of Christ, was, by

the order of the emperor Maximian, pierced with spears, and thus ended his martyrdom.—In the same place, of St. Nestor, martyr.—At Seville, in Spain, of Saint Peter, martyr.—At Laodicea, of St. Artemon, priest, who, under Diocletian, gained the crown of martyrdom by fire.—In the diocese of Laon, of St. Benedicta, virgin and martyr.—At Ancona, of the saints Palatias and Laurentia, who, in the persecution of Diocletian, under the governor Dion, being sent into exile, sank under the weight of toil and misery.—At Rouen, of St. Evodius, bishop and confessor.—At Jerusalem, of St. Pelagia, surnamed the Penitent.

The Ninth Day of October.

AT Paris, the birthday of the holy martyrs Denis the Areopagite, bishop, Rusticus, priest, and Eleutherius, deacon. Denis was baptized by the apostle St. Paul, and ordained the first bishop of Athens. Then going to Rome, he was sent to Gaul by the blessed Roman pontiff Clement, to preach the faith. He repaired to the first named city, and after having for some years faithfully attended to the office entrusted to him, he was subjected to the severest kinds of torments by the prefect Fes-

cenninus, and at length, being beheaded with his companions, completed his martyrdom.—The same day, the commemoration of St. Abraham, patriarch, and father of all believers.—At Julia (now Borgo-San-Donnino), near Parma, on the Claudian road, of St. Domninus, martyr, under the emperor Maximian.—As he was trying to escape the raging persecution, he was overtaken by his pursuers, and being transpierced with a sword, died gloriously.—At Cassino, of St. Deusdedit, abbot, who was cast into prison by the tyrant Sicardus, and being there consumed with hunger and misery, yielded up his soul.—In Hainaut, of Saint Gislenus, bishop and confessor, who, resigning his see, led the monastical life in a monastery built by himself, and was distinguished by many virtues.—At Valencia, in Spain, of St. Louis Bertrand, of the Order of Preachers, who, being filled with the apostolic spirit, confirmed, by the innocence of his life and the working of many miracles, the Gospel which he had preached to the Americans.—At Jerusalem, of the Saints Andronicus, and Athanasia, his wife.—At Antioch, of Saint Publia, abbess, who, whilst Julian the Apostate was passing by, sang with her religious these words of David: "The idols of the Gentiles are silver and gold;" and: "Let them that make them, be-

come like unto them." By the command of the emperor, she was struck on the face and severely rebuked.

The Tenth Day of October.

AT Rome, of St. Francis Borgia, General of the Society of Jesus, celebrated for the austerity of his life, the gift of prayer, and for having renounced the dignities of the world, and refused those of the Church.—In the island of Candia, of blessed Pinytus, most noble among the bishops. He was bishop of Gnosia, and flourished under Marcus Antoninus Verus and Lucius Aurelius Commodus. He left in his writings, as in a mirror, a lively image of himself.—At Cologne, of St. Gereon, martyr, with three hundred and eighteen others, who, in the persecution of Maximian, patiently bowed their necks to the sword for the true religion.—In the neighborhood of the same city, of Saint Victor and his companions, martyrs.—At Bonn, in Germany, of the holy martyrs Cassius and Florentius, with many others.—At Nicomedia, of the holy martyrs Eulampius, and Eulampia, virgin, his sister, who, hearing that her brother was tortured for Christ, rushed through the crowd, embraced

him and became his companion. Both were cast into a caldron of boiling oil, but being altogether uninjured, they terminated their martyrdom by decapitation with two hundred others, who, struck with the miracle, had believed in Christ.—At York, in England, of St. Paulinus, bishop, disciple of the blessed Pope Gregory, who being sent by him thither with others to preach the Gospel, converted king Edwin and his people to the faith of Christ.—At Piombino, in Tuscany, of Saint Cerbonius, bishop and confessor, who, as Saint Gregory relates, was renowned for miracles, both during life and after death. At Verona, of another Saint Cerbonius, bishop.—At Capua, of Saint Paulinus, bishop.

The Eleventh Day of October.

AT Tarsus, in Cilicia, the birthday of the holy martyrs Tharacus, Probus, and Andronicus, who, in the persecution of Diocletian, endured a long and painful imprisonment, and being three times subjected to diverse punishments and tortures, finally obtained a glorious triumph for the confession of Christ by having their heads cut off.—In Vexin, the passion of the holy martyrs Nicasius, bishop of Rouen,

Quirinus, priest, Scubiculus, deacon, and Pientia, virgin, under the governor Fescenninus.—Also, the passion of the saints Anastasius, priest, Placidus, Genesius, and their companions.—In Thebais, of St. Sarmata, disciple of the blessed abbot Antony, who was put to death for Christ by the Saracens.—At Besançon, in France, of St. Germanus, bishop and martyr.—At Uzès, in Narbonese Gaul, of St. Firminus, bishop and confessor.—In Ireland, of Saint Kenny, abbot.—At Lier, in Belgium, the departure from this life of St. Gummarus, confessor.—At Rennes, of St. Æmilian, confessor.—At Tarsus, in Cilicia, of the holy women Zenaides and Philonilla, sisters, who were relatives of the blessed apostle Paul, and his disciples in the faith.—At Verona, of St. Placidia, virgin.

The Twelfth Day of October.

AT Rome, of the holy martyrs Evagrius, Priscian, and their companions.—At Ravenna, on the Lauretina road, the birthday of St. Edistius, martyr.—In Lycia, of Saint Domnina, martyr, under the emperor Diocletian.—In Africa, of four thousand, nine hundred and sixty-six holy confessors and martyrs, in the

persecution of the Vandals, under the Arian king Hunneric. Some of them were bishops, some priests and deacons, with a multitude of the faithful accompanying them, who were driven into a frightful wilderness for the defence of the Catholic verity. Many of them being cruelly hurried on by the Moors, and with sharp-pointed spears forced to run, and struck with stones, whilst others, with their feet tied, were dragged like corpses through rough places and mangled in all their limbs, they were finally tortured in different manners, and won the honors of martyrdom. The principal among them, were the bishops Felix and Cyprian.—At Cilly, in Styria, of Saint Maximilian, bishop of Lorch.—At York, in England, of St. Wilfrid, bishop and confessor.—At Milan, of St. Monas, bishop. He was chosen bishop of that church, because a miraculous light from heaven surrounded him whilst they were deliberating concerning the election of a bishop.—At Verona, of St. Salvinus, bishop.—In Syria, of St. Eustachius, priest and confessor.—At Ascoli, of St. Seraphinus, confessor, of the Order of Minorite Capuchins, distinguished by holiness of life and humility. He was enrolled among the Saints by the Sovereign Pontiff, Clement XIII.

The Thirteenth Day of October.

IN England, of St. Edward, king, who died on the 5th of January. He is specially honored on this day, on account of the translation of his body.—At Troas, in Asia Minor, the birthday of Saint Carpus, disciple of the blessed apostle Paul.—At Cordova, in Spain, the birthday of the holy martyrs Faustus, Januarius, and Martial, who were first tortured on the rack, then having their eyelashes shaven, their teeth plucked out, their ears and noses cut off, finished their martyrdom by fire.—At Thessalonica, of St. Florentius, martyr, who, after enduring various torments, was burned alive.—In Austria, of St. Colman, martyr.—At Ceuta, in Morocco, the passion of seven martyrs of the Order of Friars Minor.—Daniel, Samuel, Angelus, Domnus, Leo, Nicolas, and Hugolinus, who, for preaching the Gospel and refuting the errors of Mahomet, were outraged, bound and scourged by the Saracens, and finally won the palm of martyrdom by being beheaded.—At Antioch, of St. Theophilus, bishop, who, held the pontificate in that church, the sixth after the blessed apostle Peter.—At Tours, of St. Venantius, abbot and confessor.—At Subiaco, in Italy, of St. Chelidonia, virgin.

The Fourteenth Day of October.

AT Rome, on the Aurelian road, the birthday of blessed Callistus, pope and martyr, who, by order of the emperor Alexander, after being a long time starved in prison, and daily scourged with sticks, was lastly hurled from the window of the house in which he was shut up and cast into a well, and thus merited the triumph awarded to conquerors.—At Cæsarea, in Palestine, of St. Fortunata, virgin and martyr, who, in the persecution of Diocletian, after having been subjected to the rack, to fire, to the teeth of beasts and other torments, gave up her soul to God. Her body was afterwards conveyed to Naples, in Campania.—Also of the saints Carponius, Evaristus, and Priscian, brothers of the said blessed Fortunata, who having their throats cut, obtained likewise the crown of martyrdom.—Also of the saints Saturninus and Lupus.—At Rimini, of St. Gaudentius, bishop and martyr.—At Todi, of St. Fortunatus, bishop, who, as is mentioned by blessed Gregory, was endowed with an extraordinary gift for casting out unclean spirits.—At Wurtzburg, of St. Burchard, first bishop of that city.—At Bruges, in Belgium, of St. Donatian, bishop of Rheims.—At Treves, of St. Rusticus,

bishop.—The same day, the departure out of this world of St. Dominic Loricatus.—In Italy, of St. Bernard, confessor.

The Fifteenth Day of October.

AT Alba, in Spain, of St. Teresa, virgin, mother and mistress of the Carmelite Brothers and Sisters of the Strict Observance.—At Rome, on the Aurelian road, of St. Fortunatus, martyr.—At Cologne, the birthday of three hundred holy martyrs, who, in the persecution of Maximian, terminated their combat.—At Carthage, of St. Agileus, martyr, on whose birthday St. Augustine celebrated his praises before the people.—In Prussia, of St. Bruno, bishop of the Ruthenians and martyr, who, preaching the Gospel in that region, was arrested by wicked men, had his hands and feet cut off and was beheaded.—At Lyons, of St. Antiochus, bishop, who, after having courageously fulfilled the duties of the high station to which he had been called, took possession of the heavenly kingdom.—At Treves, of St. Severus, bishop and confessor.—At Strasburg, of St. Aurelia, virgin.—At Cracow, of St. Hedwiges, duchess of Poland, who devoted herself to the service of the poor, and was renowned

for miracles. She was inscribed among the saints by pope Clement IV., and Innocent XI. permitted her feast to be celebrated on the 17th of this month.—In Germany, of St. Thecla, abbess.

The Sixteenth Day of October.

IN Africa, of two hundred and seventy holy martyrs crowned together.—In the same country, of the saints Martinian and Saturian with their two brothers. Being the slaves of a certain Vandal, during the persecution of the Vandals, under the Arian king Genseric, they were converted to the faith of Christ by the virgin St. Maxima, their fellow-slave. For their constancy in the Catholic faith, they were first struck with knotted sticks, and their bodies were lacerated to the very bones. But as notwithstanding this hard treatment, which was continued for a long time, their wounds were always healed the next day, they were at length banished. In their exile, they converted many barbarians to the faith of Christ, and obtained from the Roman Pontiff a priest and other ministers to baptize them. Finally they were condemned to die by being dragged through thorny places, with their feet tied behind running chariots. Maxima being mi-

raculously delivered after enduring many tribulations, became the mother of many virgins in a monastery, where she died happily.—Also, of the saints Saturninus, Nereus, and three hundred and sixty-five other martyrs.—At Cologne, of St. Eliphius, martyr, under Julian the Apostate.—Also, of St. Bercharius, abbot and martyr.—In the province of Berry, of St. Ambrose, bishop of Cahors.—At Mayence, of St. Lullus, bishop and confessor.—At Treves, of Saint Florentinus, bishop.—At Arbon, in Switzerland, of Saint Gall, abbot, disciple of blessed Columban.

The Seventeenth Day of October.

OF St. Hedwiges, widow, duchess of Poland, who slept in the Lord on the 15th of this month.—At Antioch, the birthday of Saint Heron, disciple of blessed Ignatius. Being made bishop after him, he religiously followed his master's footsteps, and, as a true lover of Christ, died for the flock entrusted to his keeping.—The same day, the passion of the saints Victor, Alexander, and Marian.—In Persia, of Saint Mamelta, martyr, who, being converted from idolatry to the faith by an angel, was stoned by the Gentiles and cast into a deep

lake.—At Constantinople, of Saint Andrew of Candia, monk, who, under Constantine Copronymus, was often scourged for the worship of holy images, and finally having one of his feet cut off, breathed his last.—At Orange, in France, of Saint Florentinus, bishop, who, renowned for many virtues, rested in peace.—At Capua, of Saint Victor, bishop, distinguished by his erudition and sanctity.

The Eighteenth Day of October.

THE birthday of blessed Luke, evangelist, who, having suffered much for the name of Christ, died in Bithynia, replenished with the Holy Spirit. His bones were translated to Constantinople, and thence brought to Padua. —At Antioch, of St. Asclepiades, bishop, one of the celebrated troop of martyrs who suffered gloriously under Macrinus.—In the diocese of Beauvais, of Saint Justus, martyr, who, being but a boy, was put to death in the persecution of Diocletian, under the governor Rictiovarus. —At Neocæsarea, in Pontus, of Saint Athenodorus, bishop, brother of St. Gregory Thaumaturgus, who, renowned for learning, underwent martyrdom in the persecution of Aurelian.—In Mesopotamia, on the bank of the Euphrates,

of St. Julian, hermit.—At Rome, of St. Tryphonia, once the wife of the Cæsar Decius, who was buried in a crypt, near St. Hippolytus.

The Nineteenth Day of October.

AT Arenas, in Spain, of St. Peter of Alcantara, confessor, of the Order of Minorites, who, on account of his admirable penance and many miracles, was inscribed among the saints by Clement IX.—At Rome, the birthday of the holy martyrs Ptolemy and Lucius, under Marcus Antoninus. The former, as we learn from the martyr Justin, having converted an immodest woman to the faith of Christ, and taught her to practise chastity, was accused by a profligate man before the prefect Urbicius, and was a long time macerated in a filthy dungeon. At length, as he declared by a public confession that Christ was his master, he was led to execution. Lucius disapproving the sentence of Urbicius, and avowing freely that he was a Christian, received the same sentence. To them was added a third, who was condemned to suffer a like punishment.—At Antioch, of the holy martyrs Beronicus, Pelagia, virgin, and forty-nine others.—In Egypt, of St. Varus, soldier, who, under the emperor Maximinus,

visited and relieved seven monks detained in prison. One of them happening to die, he wished to take his place, and having suffered with them cruel afflictions, he obtained the palm of martyrdom.—At Evreux, of St. Aquilinus, bishop and confessor.—In the diocese of Orleans, the departure from this world of Saint Veranus, bishop.—At Salerno, of St. Eusterius, bishop.—In Ireland, of St. Ethbin, abbot.—At Oxford, in England, of St. Frideswide, virgin.

The Twentieth Day of October.

IN Poland, of St. John Cantius, priest and confessor, who, being glorious for virtues and miracles, was inscribed among the saints by the Sovereign Pontiff, Clement XIII.—At Abia, near Aquila, in Abruzzo, the birthday of blessed Maximus, deacon and martyr, who, through the desire of suffering, presented himself to the persecutors that sought him. After answering with great constancy, he was racked and tortured, then struck with sticks, and finally he died by being precipitated from on high.—At Agen, in France, of St. Caprasius, martyr. As he was hiding himself in a cavern to avoid the raging persecution, he heard how much the blessed virgin Faith was suffering for Christ,

and being animated to endure torments, he prayed to God that, if he were deemed worthy of the glory of martyrdom, most clear water might flow from the rock of his cave. God having done so, he went with confidence to the scene of combat, and fighting valiantly, merited the palm of martyrdom under Maximian.—At Antioch, of St. Artemius, imperial officer. Having filled high stations in the army under Constantine the Great, by order of Julian the Apostate, whom he reprehended for his cruelty towards Christians, he was struck with sticks, subjected to other torments, and finally beheaded.—At Cologne, the passion of the holy virgins Martha and Saula, with many others.—At Minden, the birthday of St. Felician, bishop and martyr.—At Paris, of the saints George, deacon, and Aurelius, martyrs.—In Portugal, of St. Irene, virgin and martyr.—In the diocese of Rheims, of St. Sindulphus, confessor.

The Twenty-First Day of October.

IN Cyprus, the birthday of Saint Hilarion, abbot. His life, full of virtues and miracles, was written by St. Jerome.—At Cologne, the birthday of the saints Ursula and her companions, who, being massacred by the Huns

for the Christian religion and their constancy in keeping their virginity, ended their lives by martyrdom. Many of their bodies were deposited at Cologne.—At Ostia, of St. Asterius, priest and martyr, who suffered under the emperor Alexander, as we read in the Acts of the blessed pope Callistus.—At Nicomedia, the birthday of the saints Dasius, Zoticus, Caius, and twelve other soldiers, who, after suffering diverse torments, were drowned in the sea.—At Maronia, near Antioch, in Syria, of St. Malchus, monk.—At Lyons, of St. Viator, deacon of blessed Justus, bishop of that city.—At Laon, of St. Cilinia, mother of blessed Remigius, bishop of Rheims.

The Twenty-Second Day of October.

AT Jerusalem, of blessed Mark, bishop, a very celebrated and learned man, who was the first Gentile that governed the church of Jerusalem. Shortly afterwards, he deserved the palm of martyrdom, under the emperor Antoninus.—At Adrianople, in Thrace, the birthday of the holy martyrs Philip, bishop, Severus, priest, Eusebius and Hermes, who, under Julian the Apostate, after being imprisoned and scourged, were burned alive.—

Also, of the holy martyrs Alexander, bishop, Heraclius, soldier, and their companions.—At Fermo, in the Marches, of St. Philip, bishop and martyr.—At Huesca, in Spain, of the holy virgins Nunilo and Alodia, sisters, who being condemned to capital punishment by the Saracens for the confession of the faith, endured martyrdom.—At Cologne, of St. Cordula, one of the companions of St. Ursula, who, being terrified at the torments and slaughter of the other virgins, hid herself, but soon repenting of it, discovered herself the next day, and last of all received the crown of martyrdom.—At Hierapolis, in Phrygia, of St. Abercius, bishop, who flourished under the emperor Marcus Antoninus.—At Rouen, of St. Melanius, bishop, who was ordained by pope St. Stephen, and sent thither to preach the Gospel.—In Tuscany, of St. Donatus, of Scotland (or Ireland), bishop of Fiesoli.—At Verona, of St. Verecundus, bishop and confessor.—At Jerusalem, of St. Mary Salome, who, as we read in the gospel, carefully attended to the burial of our Lord.

The Twenty-Third Day of October.

IN the territory of Ossuma, in Spain, near Cadiz, of the holy martyrs Servandus and Germanus, who, in the persecution of Diocletian, under the lieutenant Viator, after being subjected to scourging, imprisonment in a filthy dungeon, want of food and drink, and the fatigue of a very long journey, which they had to perform loaded with iron, at length reached the term of their martyrdom by having their heads stricken off. Germanus was buried at Merida, and Servandus at Seville.—At Antioch, in Syria, the birthday of St. Theodore, priest, who being arrested in the persecution of the impious Julian, after being racked, after suffering many and dire torments, and the burning of his sides with torches, as he persevered in the confession of Christ, was put to the sword, and thus consummated his martyrdom.—At Granada, in Spain, of blessed Peter Paschasius, bishop of Jaen and martyr, of the Order of our blessed Lady for the Redemption of Captives, who suffered on the 6th of December.—At Constantinople, of St. Ignatius, bishop, who having reproved the emperor Bardas for putting away his wife, was by him subjected to many insults and driven into banishment. Being restored to his see by the Roman Pontiff Nicholas, he

finally rested in peace.—At Bordeaux, of St. Severin, bishop of Cologne and confessor.—At Rouen, of St. Romanus, bishop.—At Salerno, of St. Verus, bishop.—In Picardy, of St. Domitius, priest.—In Poitou, of St. Benedict, confessor.—Near Villack, in Hungary, of St. John of Capistran, confessor, of the Order of Minorites, illustrious by the sanctity of his life, and his zeal for the propagation of the Catholic faith, who, by his prayers and miracles, routed a most powerful army of Turks, and forced them to raise the siege of Belgrade.

The Twenty-Fourth Day of October.

(*In the U. S.* The feast of St. Raphael, archangel.)—At Venosa, in Basilicata, the birthday of the holy martyrs Felix, African bishop, Audactus and Januarius, priests, Fortunatus and Septimus, lectors, who, in the time of Diocletian, after having been a long time loaded with fetters, and imprisoned in Africa and Sicily by the governor Magdellian, as Felix refused absolutely to deliver the sacred books, according to the emperor's edict, finally closed their lives by being beheaded.—At Nagran, in Arabia Felix, the passion of the saints Aretas and his companions, to the number of three

hundred and forty, in the time of the emperor Justin, under the Jewish tyrant Dunaan. After them was burned alive a Christian woman, whose son, five years old, confessed Christ lisping, and as he could neither by caresses nor threats be stopped, he rushed into the fire in which his mother was burning.—At Cologne, of St. Evergistus, bishop and martyr.—At Constantinople, of Saint Proclus, bishop.—In Bretagne, the departure from this life of St. Maglorius, bishop, whose body reposes at Paris.—In the monastery of Vertou, of St. Martin, abbot.—In Campania, of St. Mark, solitary, whose renowned actions have been recorded by Saint Gregory.

The Twenty-Fifth Day of October.

AT Rome, of the holy martyrs Chrysanthus, and Daria his wife, who, after many sufferings endured for Christ, under the prefect Celerinus, were, by order of the emperor Numerian, thrown into a sand-pit on the Salarian road, and being overwhelmed with earth and stones, were buried alive.—Also, at Rome, the birthday of forty-six holy soldiers, who were baptized together by pope Denis, and soon after beheaded by order of the emperor Claudius. They were buried on the Salarian way, where

one hundred and twenty-one other martyrs were also interred. Among them are named four soldiers of Christ, Theodosius, Lucius, Mark, and Peter.—At Soissons, in France, of the holy martyrs Crispin and Crispinian, noble Romans, who, in the persecution of Diocletian, under the governor Rictiovarus, after horrible torments, being put to the sword, obtained the crown of martyrdom. Their bodies were afterwards conveyed to Rome, and entombed with due honors in the church of St. Lawrence, *in Panisperna*.—At Florence, the passion of St. Minias, soldier, who, under the reign of Decius, nobly fighting for the faith of Christ, was gloriously crowned with martyrdom.—At Terre, in Sardinia, of the holy martyrs Protus, priest, and Jannarius, deacon, who, being sent to that island by pope St. Caius, were, in the time of Diocletian, put to death, under the governor Barbarus.—At Constantinople, the passion of the saints Martyrius, sub-deacon, and Marcian, chanter, who were murdered by the heretics, under the emperor Constantius.—At Rome, of St. Boniface, pope and confessor.—At Périgueux, in France, of St. Fronto, who, being ordained bishop by the blessed apostle Peter, converted to Christ, with a priest named George, a large number of the inhabitants, and, renowned for miracles, rested in peace.—At Brescia, the

[illegible] of Christ Crucified, [illegible] [illegible] for the Learning and Religion — St Francis of de Sales, Bishop

The Twenty-Sixth Day of August

AT Rome, of St Ennodius, poet and martyr, who, under the emperor Julius, shewed the Church of God with his blood — In Africa of the holy martyrs Eugenius, priest, and Eutychius, who, in the persecution of Valerian and Gallienus, were crowned with the same martyrdom. They are mentioned by Victor Vitensis in his epistle to the Confessors — At Thessalonica, of the holy martyrs Lucius, Florus and their companions — The same day of St Constantine, bishop of Carthage who, by prayer with the clergy, being by the Arian king Genseric put on board of leaking boats without oars or sails, beyond all expectation arrived at Naples, and there in exile died a confessor — At Narbonne, of Saint Rusticus, bishop and confessor, who flourished in the time of the emperors Valentinian and Leo — At Bologna, of Saint Gaudentius, bishop — At Pavia, of St Felix, martyr — At Milan, in Ireland, of St Bernard, bishop and confessor,

who was ranked among the saints by Celestine III.—Also, of St. Quadragesimus, sub-deacon, who raised a dead man to life.

The Twenty-Seventh Day of October.

THE vigil of the holy apostles Simon and Jude.—At Avila, in Spain, the passion of the saints Vincent, Sabina, and Christeta, who were first stretched on the rack in such a manner that all their limbs were dislocated; then stones being laid on their heads, and their brains beaten out with strong bars, they terminated their martyrdom under the governor Dacian.—At Trichateau, of Saint Florentius, martyr.—In Cappadocia, of the holy martyrs Capitolina, and Erotheides her handmaid, who suffered under Diocletian.—In Abyssinia, of St. Frumentius, bishop, who, being first a captive there, was afterwards consecrated bishop by St. Athanasius, and propagated the Gospel in that country.—In Ethiopia, of St. Elesbaan, king, who, after having defeated the enemies of Christ and sent his royal diadem to Jerusalem, in the time of the emperor Justin, led a monastical life as he had vowed, and went to God.

The Twenty-Eighth Day of October.

THE birthday of the blessed apostles Simon the Cananean, and Thaddeus, who is also called Jude. Simon preached the Gospel in Egypt, Thaddeus in Mesopotamia. Then entering Persia together, after converting to Christ a numberless multitude of the inhabitants, they underwent martyrdom.—At Rome, of St. Cyrilla, virgin, daughter of St. Tryphonia, who, under the emperor Claudius, had her throat cut for Christ.—In the same city, of St. Anastasia the Elder, virgin, and Cyril, both martyrs. She, in the persecution of Valerian, under the prefect Probus, was bound with chains, buffeted, subjected to fire and scourging, and, as she remained immovable in the confession of Christ, her breasts were cut off, her nails plucked, her teeth broken, and her hands, feet, and head severed from her body. Adorned with her sufferings as with so many jewels, she went to her Spouse. At her request, Cyril gave her some water to drink, and for his reward became a martyr.—At Como, of St. Fidelis, martyr, under the emperor Maximian.—At Mayence, of Saint Ferrutius, martyr.—At Meaux, of Saint Faro, bishop and confessor.—At Naples, of St. Gaudiosus, an African bishop, who, because of the persecution of the Vandals, came to

Campania, and closed peacefully his holy career in a monastery near that city.—At Vercelli, of St. Honoratus, bishop.

The Twenty-Ninth Day of October.

IN Lucania (in the kingdom of Naples), of the holy martyrs Hyacinthus, Quinctus, Felician; and Lucius.—At Sidon, in Phœnicia, of St. Zenobius, priest, who, whilst the last persecution was raging, by exhorting others to martyrdom, was himself deemed worthy of it.—The same day, of the holy bishops Maximilian, martyr, and Valentine, confessor.—At Bergamo, of Saint Eusebia, virgin and martyr.—At Jerusalem, the birthday of blessed Narcissus, bishop, distinguished by his holiness, patience, and faith, who went to God at the age of one hundred and sixteen years.—At Autun, of St. John, bishop and confessor.—At Cassiope, in the island of Corfu, of St. Donatus, mentioned by the blessed pope Gregory.—At Vienne, the departure from this world of blessed Theodore, abbot.

The Thirtieth Day of October.

IN Africa, the birthday of two hundred and twenty holy martyrs.—At Tangier, in Morocco, the passion of St. Marcellus, centurion, who endured martyrdom by being beheaded under the vice-prefect Agricolaus.—At Alexandria, of thirteen holy martyrs, who, under the emperor Decius, suffered with Saints Julian, Eunus, and Macarius.—In the same place, of St. Eutropia, martyr, who visited the martyrs, and was so cruelly tortured with them, that she breathed her last.—At Cagliari, in Sardinia, of Saint Saturninus, martyr, who, in the persecution of Diocletian, was beheaded under the governor Barbarus.—At Apamea, in Phrygia, of St. Maximus, martyr, under the same Diocletian.—At Leon, in Spain, of the holy martyrs Claudius, Lupercus, and Victorius, sons of the centurion St. Marcellus, who, in the persecution of Diocletian and Maximian, under the governor Diogenian, were condemned to decapitation.—At Ægea, in Cilicia, the passion of the Saints Zenobius, bishop, and Zenobia, his sister, under the emperor Diocletian and the governor Lysias.—At Altino, of St. Theonestus, bishop and martyr, who was killed by the Arians.—At Paris, of St. Lucanus, martyr.—At Antioch, of St. Serapion, bishop, very

celebrated for his learning.—At Capua, of St. Germanus, bishop and confessor, a man of great sanctity, whose soul, at the hour of death, was seen by Saint Benedict to be conveyed to heaven by angels.—At Potenza, in Basilicata, of St. Gerard, bishop.

The Thirty-First Day of October.

THE vigil of All Saints.—At Rome, the birthday of blessed Nemesius, deacon, and Lucilla, virgin, his daughter. As they could not be prevailed upon to abandon the faith of Christ, by order of the emperor Valerian they were beheaded on the 25th of August. Their bodies were buried by the blessed pope Stephen, and afterwards more decently entombed on this day, on the Appian road, by blessed Xystus. Gregory V. translated them into the sacristy of Santa Maria Nova, together with the Saints Symphronius, Olympius tribune, Exuperia his wife, and Theodulus his son, who being all converted by the exertions of Symphronius, and baptized by the same St. Stephen, had been crowned with martyrdom. These holy bodies were found there under the Sovereign Pontiff, Gregory XIII., and placed more honorably beneath the altar of the same church, on the 8th

of December.—The same day, of the saints Ampliatus, Urbanus, and Narcissus, who are mentioned by St. Paul in his epistle to the Romans. They were put to death by the Jews and Gentiles for the Gospel of Christ.—At Saint-Quentin, in France, of Saint Quinctinus, Roman citizen and senator, who, under the emperor Maximian, endured martyrdom. His body, by the revelation of an angel, was found incorrupt after the lapse of fifty-five years.—At Constantinople, of St. Stachis, bishop, who was ordained the first bishop of that city by the blessed apostle Andrew.—At Milan, of St. Antoninus, bishop and confessor.—At Ratisbon, of St. Wolfgang, bishop.

NOVEMBER.

The First Day of November.

THE festival of All Saints, which pope Boniface IV., after the dedication of the Pantheon, ordained to be kept generally and solemnly every year in the city of Rome, in honor of the blessed Virgin Mary Mother of God and of the holy martyrs. It was afterwards decreed by Gregory IV. that this feast, which was then celebrated diversely in various churches, should be on this day perpetually and solemnly kept by the whole Church in honor of all the Saints.—At Terracina, in Campania, the birthday of St. Cæsarius, deacon, who was for many days macerated in prison, and afterwards being put in a sack with Saint Julian, priest, was precipitated into the sea.—At Dijon, of Saint Benignus, priest, who was sent to France by blessed Polycarp to preach the Gospel. After he had been subjected to various and most grievous torments, by the judge Terentius, under the emperor

Marcus Aurelius, he was finally condemned to have his neck struck with an iron bar, and his body pierced with a lance.—The same day, of Saint Mary, handmaid, who, being accused of professing the Christian religion, was, under the emperor Adrian, subjected to cruel scourging, to torture on the rack, and the lacerating of her body with iron hooks, and thus completed her martyrdom.—At Damascus, the passion of the Saints Cæsarius, Dacius and five others.—In Persia, of the holy martyrs John, bishop, and James, priest, under king Sapor.—At Tarsus, of the Saints Cyrenia and Juliana, under the emperor Maximian.—At Clermont, in Auvergne, of St. Austremonius, first bishop of that city.—At Paris, the decease of St. Marcellus, bishop.—At Bayeux, of St. Vigor, bishop, in the time of Childebert, king of the Franks.—At Tivoli, of St. Severin, monk.—In Gatinais, of St. Maturin, confessor.

The Second Day of November.

THE Commemoration of all the faithful departed.—The same day, the birthday of St. Victorinus, bishop of Poitiers, who, after writing many works, as is attested by St. Jerome, was crowned with martyrdom in the persecu-

tion of Diocletian.—At Trieste, the passion of blessed Justus, who consummated his martyrdom in the same persecution, under the governor Manatius.—At Sebaste, of the saints Carterius, Styriacus, Tobias, Eudoxius, Agapius, and their companions, martyrs, under the emperor Licinius.—In Persia, of the holy martyrs Acindynus, Pegasius, Aphtonius, Elpidephorus, and Anempodistus, with their numerous companions.—In Africa, the birthday of the holy martyrs Publius, Victor, Hermes, and Papias.—At Tarsus, in Cilicia, of St. Eustochium, virgin and martyr, who, under Julian the Apostate, after enduring severe torments, breathed her last in prayer.—At Laodicea, in Syria, of St. Theodotus, bishop, who was powerful in words, and adorned with good works and virtues.—At Vienne, of St. George, bishop.—In the monastery of St. Maurice, in Switzerland, of St. Ambrose, abbot.—At Cyrus, in Syria, of St. Marcian, confessor.

The Third Day of November.

THE birthday of St. Quartus, disciple of the apostles.—At Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, of the holy martyrs Germanus, Theophilus, Cæsarius, and Vitalis, who, in the persecution of Decius, became illustrious martyrs.—At Sara-

gossa, of innumerable holy martyrs, who under Dacian, governor of Spain, laid down their lives for Christ with admirable fervor.—At Viterbo, of the holy martyrs Valentine, priest, and Hilary, deacon, who, in the persecution of Maximian, were, for the faith of Christ, cast into the Tiber with a stone tied to their bodies; but being miraculously delivered by an angel, had finally their heads cut off, and thus received the crown of martyrdom.—In England, of St. Winefride, virgin and martyr.—In the monastery of Clairvaux, the decease of Saint Malachy, bishop of Armagh, in Ireland, who, in his own days, shone with many virtues. His life was written by the abbot St. Bernard. —The same day, of Saint Hubert, bishop of Tongres.—At Vienne, of St. Domnus, bishop and confessor.—Also, the departure from this life of Saint Pirminus, bishop of Meaux.—At Urgel, in Spain, of St. Hermengaudus, bishop. —At Rome, of St. Sylvia, mother of pope St. Gregory.

The Fourth Day of November.

AT Milan, of St. Charles Borromeo, Cardinal, and bishop of that city, who, being distinguished for his holiness and renowned for miracles, was ranked among the saints by Paul V.

—At Bologna, of the holy martyrs Vitalis and Agricola. The former was first the servant of the latter, and afterwards his partner and colleague in martyrdom. He was subjected by the persecutors to all kinds of torments, so that there was no part of his body without wound. After having suffered with constancy, he yielded up his soul to God in prayer. Agricola was put to death by being fastened to a cross with many nails. St. Ambrose relates that being present at their translation, he took the martyr's nails, his glorious blood, and the wood of his cross, and deposited them under the consecrated altars.—The same day, the birthday of the saints Philologus and Patrobas, disciples of the apostle St. Paul.—At Autun, of St. Proculus, martyr.—In Vexin (in the North of France), of St. Clarus, priest and martyr.—At Ephesus, of St. Porphyry, martyr, under the emperor Aurelian.—At Myra, in Lycia, of the holy martyrs Nicander, bishop, and Hermas, priest, under the governor Libanius.—The same day, the birthday of St. Pierius, priest of Alexandria, who, being fully instructed in the sacred Scriptures, leading a very pure life, and disencumbered from all impediments in order to apply to Christian philosophy, taught the people with great renown, and published various treatises, under the emperors Carus and

Diocletian, when Theonas governed the church of Alexandria. After the persecution, he spent the remainder of his life at Rome, where he rested in peace.—At Rhodez, in France, of blessed Amantius, bishop, whose life was resplendent with sanctity and miracles.—In Bithynia, of Saint Joannicius, abbot.—In Hungary, at Alba-Regale, the demise of St. Emeric, confessor, son of St. Stephen, king of Hungary. —In the monastery of Cerfroid, in the diocese of Meaux, of Saint Felix de Valois, founder of the Order of the most holy Trinity for the Redemption of Captives, whose feast is celebrated on the 20th of this month by order of Innocent XI.—At Treves, of St. Modesta, virgin.

The Fifth Day of November.

OF St. Zachary, priest and prophet, father of blessed John the Baptist.—Also, of St. Elizabeth, mother of the same most holy precursor.—At Terracina, in Campania, the birthday of the holy martyrs Felix, priest, and Eusebius, monk. The latter having buried the holy martyrs Julian and Cæsarius, and converted many to the faith of Christ, whom the priest St. Felix baptized, was arrested with him, and both being led to the tribunal of the judge,

who could not succeed in intimidating them, were shut up in prison, and as they refused to offer sacrifice, were beheaded that same night. —At Emesa, in Phœnicia, of the holy martyrs Galation, and Epistemis, his wife, who, in the persecution of Decius, were scourged, had their hands, feet, and tongue cut off, and lastly consummated their martyrdom by decapitation.—Also, of the holy martyrs Domninus, Theotimos, Philotheus, Silvanus, and their companions, under the emperor Maximinus.—At Milan, of St. Magnus, bishop and confessor.—At Brescia, of Saint Dominator, bishop.—At Treves, of St. Fibitius, who, being an abbot, was made bishop of that city.—At Orleans, in France, of St. Lætus, priest and confessor.

The Sixth Day of November.

AT Tunis, in Africa, the birthday of St. Felix, martyr, who, having confessed Christ, was sent to prison, his execution being deferred. But the next day he was found dead, as is related by St. Augustine, in his exposition of a psalm to the people, on the feast of the saint. —At Theopolis, of ten holy martyrs, who are reported to have been put to death by the Saracens.—At Barcelona, of St. Severus, bishop and

martyr, who, for the Catholic faith, had his head pierced with a nail, and thus received the crown of martyrdom.—In Phrygia, of St. Atticus.—At Berg, the departure from this life of St. Winoc, abbot, who was renowned for virtues and miracles, and for a long time served his brethren, even those of whom he was the Superior.—At Fundi, in Campania, of St. Felix, monk.—At Limoges, in Aquitaine, of St. Leonard, confessor, disciple of the blessed bishop Remigius, who was born of a noble family, and chose to lead a solitary life. He was celebrated for holiness and miracles, but his miraculous gift shone particularly in the deliverance of captives.

The Seventh Day of November.

AT Padua, the demise of St. Prosdocimus, first bishop of that city, who being ordained bishop by the blessed apostle Peter, was sent to the said city to preach the word of God, where, celebrated for many virtues and prodigies, he happily ended his life.—At Perugia, of St. Herculanus, bishop and martyr.—The same day of St. Amaranthus, martyr, who being buried in the city of Albi, after the termination of the combats he faithfully sustained, lives in eternal glory.—At Melitine, in Armenia, the passion

of the saints Hieron, Nicander, Hesychius, and thirty others, who were crowned in the persecution of Diocletian, under the governor Lysias. —At Amphipolis, in Macedonia, of the holy martyrs Auctus, Taurio, and Thessalonica.—At Ancyra, the passion of the saints Melasippus, Antony, and Carina, under Julian the Apostate.—At Cologne, of Saint Engelbertus, bishop, who did not hesitate to suffer martyrdom for the defence of ecclesiastical liberties, and for obeying the Roman Church.—At Alexandria, of blessed Achillas, bishop, renowned for his erudition, faith, and the purity of his life.—In Friesland, the decease of St. Willibrord, bishop of Utrecht, who being consecrated bishop by the blessed pope Sergius, preached the Gospel in Friesland and Denmark.—At Metz, of St. Rufus, bishop and confessor.—At Strasburg, of St. Florentius, bishop.

The Eighth Day of November.

THE Octave of All Saints.—At Rome, on the Lavican road, three miles from the city, the passion of the holy martyrs Claudius, Nicostratus, Symphorian, Castorius, and Simplicius, who were first sent to prison, then scourged with whips set with metal, and as they could

not be made to forsake the faith of Christ, Diocletian ordered them to be thrown into the river.—Also on the Lavican way, the birthday of the saintly brothers, Severus, Severian, Carpophorus, and Victorinus, called the Four Crowned, who, under the same emperor, were scourged to death with leaded whips. As their names, which were after some years known by revelation, could not be then ascertained, it was ordained that their anniversary should be commemorated with the preceding five, under the name of the Four Saints Crowned. This appellation was retained by the Church, even after their names had been revealed.—At Rome, of Saint Deusdedit, pope, whose merit was so great, that he cured a leper from his leprosy by kissing him.—At Bremen, of St. Willehad, first bishop of that city, who, together with St. Boniface, whose disciple he was, spread the Gospel in Friesland and Saxony.—At Soissons, in France, of St. Godfrey, bishop of Amiens, a man of great holiness.—At Verdun, of Saint Maurus, bishop and confessor.—At Tours, of St. Clarus, priest, whose epitaph was written by St. Paulinus.

The Ninth Day of November.

AT Rome, the dedication of the Basilica of our Saviour.—At Amasea, in Pontus, the birthday of St. Theodore, soldier, who, in the time of the emperor Maximian, being for the confession of Christ severely scourged and sent to prison, was comforted by an apparition of our Lord, by whom he was exhorted to behave with courage and constancy. He was finally stretched on the rack, torn with iron hooks, so that his bowels appeared, and cast into the flames to be burned alive. His praises have been celebrated in a magnificent oration by St. Gregory of Nyssa.—At Tyana, in Cappadocia, the passion of St. Orestes, under the emperor Diocletian.—At Thessalonica, of St. Alexander, martyr, under the reign of Maximian.—At Bourges, of Saint Ursinus, confessor, who was ordained at Rome by the successors of the Apostles, and appointed first bishop of that city.—At Naples, in Campania, of St. Agrippinus, bishop, renowned for miracles.—At Constantinople, of the holy virgins Eustolia, a native of Rome, and Sopatra, daughter of the emperor Maurice.—At Berytus, in Syria, the Commemoration of the image of our Saviour, which being fastened to a cross by the Jews, poured out blood so copiously that the Eastern and Western Churches received abundantly of it.

The Tenth Day of November.

AT Naples, in Campania, the birthday of St. Andrew Avellini, Regular Clerk, very celebrated for his sanctity, and his zeal in procuring the salvation of his neighbor. Being renowned for miracles, he was inscribed on the catalogue of the saints by Clement XI.—The birthday of the holy martyrs Tryphon and Respicius, and Nympha, virgin.—In the diocese of Agde, of the holy martyrs Tiberius, Modestus, and Florentia, who, in the time of Diocletian, after being subjected to various torments, consummated their martyrdom.—At Antioch, of the saints Demetrius, bishop, Anian, deacon, Eustosius, and twenty others, martyrs.—At Ravenna, of St. Probus, bishop, renowned for miracles.—At Orleans, of Saint Monitor, bishop and confessor.—In England, of Saint Justus, bishop, who was sent to that island, with Augustine, Mellitus, and others, by the blessed pope Gregory, to preach the Gospel. There he slept in the Lord, celebrated for sanctity.—At Melun, of St. Leo, confessor. —At Iconium, in Lycaonia, of the holy women Tryphenna and Thryphosa, who, by the preaching of blessed Paul and the example of Thecla, made great progress in Christian perfection.—In the island of Paros, of Saint Theoctistes, virgin.

The Eleventh Day of November.

AT Tours, in France, the birthday of blessed Martin, bishop and confessor, whose life was so renowned for miracles, that he deserved to raise three dead persons from the grave.—At Cotyæum, in Phrygia, the celebrated passion of St. Mennas, Egyptian soldier, who, in the persecution of Diocletian, having cast off the military belt, deserved to serve secretly the King of heaven in the desert. Afterwards coming out publicly, and freely declaring himself a Christian, he was first subjected to dire torments; and lastly kneeling down in prayer, and giving thanks to our Lord Jesus Christ, he was struck with the sword. After his death, he was renowned for many miracles.—At Ravenna, of the holy martyrs Valentine, Felician and Victorinus, who were crowned in the persecution of Diocletian.—In Mesopotamia, of St. Athenodorus, martyr, who, under the same Diocletian and the governor Eleusius, was subjected to the torment of fire and to other tortures. Being at length sentenced to undergo capital punishment, and the executioner having fallen down, without any other person daring to strike him with the sword, he fell asleep in the Lord whilst praying.—At Lyons, of St. Veranus, bishop, whose life was illustrated by

his faith and other virtues.—In the monastery of Crypta-Ferrata, near Frescati, of St. Bartholomew, abbot, companion of blessed Nilus, whose life he wrote.—In the province of Abruzzo, of blessed Mennas, solitary, whose virtues and miracles are mentioned by pope St. Gregory.

The Twelfth Day of November.

THE birthday of St. Martin, pope and martyr, who having convoked a council at Rome, and condemned the heretics Sergius, Paul, and Pyrrhus, was, by order of the heretical emperor Constans, taken prisoner by fraud, carried to Constantinople, and banished to Chersonesus, where he ended his life, consumed with afflictions endured for the Catholic faith, and renowned for many miracles. His body was subsequently translated to Rome, and deposited in the church of the saints Silvester and Martin.—In Asia, the passion of the saints Aurelius and Publius, bishops.—In the diocese of Sens, of St. Paternus, martyr.—At Ghent, of St. Livinus, bishop and martyr.—In Poland, of the holy martyrs Benedict, John, Matthew, Isaac, and Christinus, hermits.—At Witebsk, in Poland, the passion of blessed Josaphat, of the Order of St. Basil, archbishop of Polotzk,

who was cruelly murdered by the schismatics, through hatred of Catholic unity and truth.—At Avignon, of St. Rufus, first bishop of that city.—At Cologne, the decease of St. Cunibert, bishop.—At Tarazona, in Spain, of blessed Æmilian, priest, who wrought numberless miracles. His admirable life was written by St. Braulio, bishop of Saragossa.—At Constantinople, of St. Nilus, abbot, who being governor of the city became a monk, and was distinguished for learning and sanctity, under Theodosius the Younger.—Also, at Constantinople, of St. Theodore Studita, who fighting strenuously for the Catholic faith against the Iconoclasts, became celebrated throughout the whole Catholic Church.—At Alcala, in Spain, of St. Didacus, confessor, of the Order of Minorites, renowned for his humility. He was inscribed on the catalogue of the saints by Sixtus V. His feast is kept on the thirteenth of this month.

The Thirteenth Day of November.

OF Saint Didacus, confessor, of the Order of Minorites, whose birthday occurred on the twelfth of this month.—At Ravenna, the birthday of the holy martyrs Valentine, Solutor, and Victor, who suffered under the emperor

Diocletian.—At Aix, in Provence, of Saint Mitrius, a most renowned martyr.—At Cæsarea, in Palestine, the passion of the saints Antoninus, Zebina, Germanus, and Ennatha, virgin. This last was scourged under Galerius Maximian, and burned alive. The others upbraided boldly the governor Firmilian for his idolatry in sacrificing to the gods, and were beheaded. —In Africa, of the holy martyrs Arcadius, Paschasius, Probus, and Eutychian, Spaniards, who refusing absolutely to yield to the Arian perfidy, during the persecution of the Vandals, were first proscribed by the Arian king Genseric, then driven into exile, and finally, after being subjected to fearful tortures, were put to death in various manners. Then shone also the constancy of the small boy Paulillus, brother of the saints Paschasius and Eutychian. As he could not be drawn away from the Catholic faith, he was a long time struck with sticks, and condemned to a base servitude.—At Rome, of St. Nicholas, pope, distinguished by his apostolic spirit.—At Tours, of St. Brice, bishop, disciple of the blessed bishop Martin.—At Toledo, of St. Eugenius, bishop.—At Clermont, in Auvergne, of St. Quinctian, bishop.—At Cremona, of St. Homobonus, confessor, renowned for miracles. He was ranked among the saints by Innocent III.

The Fourteenth Day of November.

(*In the U. S.* Of St. Stanislas Kostka, confessor.)—At Heraclea, in Thrace, the birthday of the holy martyrs Clementinus, Theodotus, and Philomenus.—At Alexandria, of St. Serapion, martyr. The persecutors, under the emperor Decius, subjected him to the most cruel torments, so that all his limbs were disjointed. He became a martyr of Christ by being hurled down from the top of his house.—At Troyes, in France, of St. Venerandus, martyr, under the emperor Aurelian.—Also, in France, of St. Veneranda, virgin, who received the crown of martyrdom under the emperor Antoninus, and the governor Asclepiades.—At Gangres, in Paphlagonia, of St. Hypatius, bishop, who returning from the great council of Nice, was pelted with stones on the way by the Novatian heretics, and died a martyr.—At Algiers, in Africa, of blessed Serapion, of the Order of our blessed Lady of Mercy, who, for the redemption of the faithful in captivity and the preaching of the Christian faith, was the first of his Order who deserved to obtain the palm of martyrdom by being crucified and cut in pieces.—At Emesa, the passion of many holy women, who, under Mady, a most savage leader of the Arabs, were cruelly tortured and massacred.—

At Bologna, of St. Jucundus, bishop and confessor.—In Ireland, of St. Lawrence, bishop of Dublin.

The Fifteenth Day of November.

OF Saint Gertrude, virgin, whose birthday is commemorated on the 17th of this month. —The same day, the birthday of St. Eugenius, bishop of Toledo and martyr, disciple of blessed Denis the Areopagite, who having consummated his martyrdom near Paris, received from our Lord a crown for his blessed sufferings. His body was afterwards translated to Toledo. —At Nola, in Campania, of blessed Felix, bishop and martyr, who, from the fifteenth year of his age, was renowned for glorious miracles. He terminated the combats of his martyrdom with thirty others, under the governor Marcian.—At Edessa, in Syria, of the holy martyrs Gurias and Samonas, under the emperor Diocletian and the governor Antoninus.—In the same place, the passion of Saint Abibus, deacon, who, under the emperor Licinius and the governor Lysanias, was torn with iron hooks, and cast into the fire.—In Africa, of the holy martyrs Secundus, Fidentian, and Varicus.—In Bretagne, the birthday of St. Malo, bishop, who from his early age

was glorious for miracles.—At Verona, of St. Luperius, bishop and confessor.—In Austria, of St. Leopold, marquis of that country, who was inscribed among the saints by Innocent VIII.

The Sixteenth Day of November.

IN Africa, of the holy martyrs Rufinus, Mark, Valerius, and their companions.—The same day, of the holy martyrs Elpidius, Marcellus, Eustochius, and their companions. Elpidius being a senator, and having perseveringly confessed the Christian faith before Julian the Apostate, was, with his companions, first tied to wild horses and dragged by them, and then being thrown into the fire, ended a glorious martyrdom.—At Lyons, the birthday of St. Eucherius, bishop and confessor, a man of extraordinary faith and learning. He belonged to the noble order of senators, but exchanged his station for the religious life, of which he took the habit. For a long time he voluntarily shut himself up within the precincts of a cavern, where he served Christ in prayer and fasting. Afterwards, through the revelation of an angel, he was solemnly installed in the pontifical chair of the city just mentioned.—At Padua, of St. Fidentius, bishop.—At Canter-

bury, in England, of St. Edmund, archbishop and confessor, who was sent inte exile for having maintained the rights of his church. He died near Provins, in France, and was canonized by Innocent IV.—The same day, the departure from this world of St. Othmar, abbot.

The Seventeenth Day of November.

AT Neocæsarea, in Pontus, the birthday of Saint Gregory, bishop, illustrious by his learning and sanctity. The signs and miracles which he wrought to the great glory of the churches, caused him to be surnamed Thaumaturgus (Wonder-worker).—In Palestine, of the holy martyrs Alphæus and Zacchæus, who in the first year of the persecution of Diocletian, after many torments underwent capital punishment.—At Cordova, of the holy martyrs Acisclus, and Victoria his sister, who, in the same persecution, being most cruelly tortured by order of the governor Dion, merited to be crowned by our Lord for their glorious sufferings.—At Alexandria, of St. Denis, bishop, a man of the greatest learning. Renowned for having often confessed the faith, and illustrious by the various sufferings and torments he had endured, full of days he rested in peace a con-

fessor, in the time of the emperors Valerian and Gallienus.—At Orleans, of Saint Anian, bishop, whose precious death in the sight of the Lord is attested by frequent miracles.—In England, of St. Hugh, bishop, who, being a Carthusian monk, was called to the government of the church of Lincoln. He ended his holy life in peace, renowned for many miracles.—At Tours, of St. Gregory, bishop.—At Florence, of Saint Eugenius, confessor, deacon of blessed Zenobius, bishop of that city.—In Germany, of St. Gertrude, virgin, of the Order of St. Benedict, who was renowned for the revelations she received. Her festival is celebrated on the 15th of this month.

The Eighteenth Day of November.

AT Rome, the Dedication of the basilicas of the holy apostles Peter and Paul. The former, having been enlarged, was on this day solemnly consecrated by Urban VIII.—At Antioch, the birthday of St. Romanus, martyr, who, in the time of the emperor Galerius, when the prefect Asclepiades broke into the churches and strove to destroy them entirely, exhorted the Christians to resist him, and after being subjected to dire torments and the cutting

out of his tongue (without which, however, he spoke the praises of God), he was strangled in prison and crowned with a glorious martyrdom. Before him suffered a small boy named Barula, who being asked by him, whether it was better to worship one God or several gods, and having answered that we must believe in the only God whom the Christians adore, was scourged and beheaded.—Also, at Antioch, of St. Hesychius, martyr, who being a soldier, and hearing the order that whoever would not sacrifice to idols, should put off his military belt, immediately took off the one he wore. For doing this, he was precipitated into the river with a large stone tied to his right hand.—The same day of the saints Oriculus and his companions, who suffered for the Catholic faith, in the persecution of the Vandals.—At Mayence, of St. Maximus, bishop, who, after suffering much from the Arians, died a confessor, in the time of Constantius.—At Tours, the departure from this life of blessed Odo, abbot of Cluny.—At Antioch, of St. Thomas, monk, who was honored with an annual solemnity by the people of Antioch, for having obtained the cessation of a pestilence by his prayers.—At Lucca, in Tuscany, the translation of Saint Frigdian, bishop and confessor.

The Nineteenth Day of November.

AT Marburg, in Germany, the demise of St. Elizabeth, widow, daughter of Andrew, king of Hungary, of the Third Order of St. Francis, who, assiduously intent on pious works and renowned for miracles, went to God.—The same day, the birthday of St. Pontian, pope and martyr, who, with the priest Hippolytus, was transported to Sardinia by the emperor Alexander, and there being struck to death with sticks, consummated his martyrdom. His body was conveyed to Rome by the blessed pope Fabian, and buried in the cemetery of Callistus.—At Samaria, of St. Abdias, prophet.—At Rome, on the Appian road, the birthday of St. Maximus, priest and martyr, who suffered in the persecution of Valerian, and was placed near St. Xystus.—At Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, of St. Barlaam, martyr, who, though unpolished and ignorant, yet armed with the wisdom of Christ overcame the tyrant, and by the constancy of his faith subdued fire itself. On his birthday, St. Basil the Great delivered a celebrated discourse.—At Ecija, of blessed Crispinus, bishop, who obtained the glory of martyrdom by decapitation.—At Vienne, of the holy martyrs Severinus, Exuperius, and Felician. Their bodies, after the lapse of many years,

were found through their own revelation, and being taken up with due honors by the bishop, clergy, and people of that city, were buried with becoming solemnity.—The same day, of St. Faustus, deacon of Alexandria, who, in the persecution of Valerian, was first banished with Saint Denis; then in the persecution of Diocletian, being far advanced in age, consummated his martyrdom by the sword.—In Isauria, the passion of the saints Azas and his military companions, to the number of one hundred and fifty, under the emperor Diocletian and the tribune Aquilinus.

The Twentieth Day of November.

OF St. Felix de Valois, confessor.—At Messina, in Sicily, of the holy martyrs Ampelus and Caius.—At Turin, of the holy martyrs Octavius, Solutor, and Adventor, soldiers of the Theban Legion, who, fighting valiantly under the emperor Maximian, were crowned with martyrdom.—At Cæsarea, in Palestine, of St. Agapius, martyr, who, under the emperor Galerius Maximian, was condemned to be devoured by the beasts; but being unhurt by them, he was cast into the sea with stones tied to his feet.—In Persia, the passion of the

saints Nersas, bishop, and his companions.—At Dorostorum, in Mysia, of St. Dasius, bishop, who, for refusing to consent to the impurities practised on the feast of Saturn, was put to death, under the governor Bassus.—At Nice, in Bithynia, of the holy martyrs Eustachius, Thespesius, and Anatolius, in the persecution of Maximinus.—At Heraclea, in Thrace, of the holy martyrs Bassus, Denis, Agapitus, and forty others.—In England, of Saint Edmund, king and martyr.—At Constantinople, of St. Gregory of Decapolis, who suffered many tribulations for the worship of holy images.—At Milan, of St. Benignus, bishop, who amidst the great troubles caused by the barbarians, governed the church entrusted to him with the greatest constancy and piety.—At Châlons, of St. Silvester, bishop, who, in the forty-second year of his priesthood, full of days and virtues went to God.—At Verona, of Saint Simplicius, bishop and confessor.

The Twenty-First Day of November.

AT Jerusalem, the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God, in the temple.—The same day, the birthday of blessed Rufus, mentioned by the apostle St. Paul in his

epistle to the Romans.—At Rome, the passion of the saints Celsus and Clement.—At Ostia, of the holy martyrs Demetrius and Honorius. —At Rheims, of St. Albert, bishop of Liege and martyr, who was put to death for defending the liberties of the Church.—In Spain, of the holy martyrs Honorius, Eutychius, and Stephen.—In Pamphylia, of Saint Heliodorus, martyr, in the persecution of Aurelian, under the governor Aëtius. After his death, his executioners were converted to the faith, and thrown into the sea.—At Rome, of St. Gelasius, pope, distinguished by his learning and sanctity.—At Verona, of St. Maurus, bishop and confessor.—In the monastery of Bobio, the departure from this life of Saint Columban, abbot, who was the founder of many convents and the father of many monks. He died in a good old age, celebrated for many virtues.

The Twenty-Second Day of November.

AT Rome, of St. Cecilia, virgin and martyr, who brought to the faith of Christ her spouse Valerian and his brother Tiburtius, and exhorted them to martyrdom. After their death, Almachius, prefect of the city, caused her to be arrested, to be exposed to the fire,

from which she came out uninjured, and to terminate her glorious sufferings by the sword, in the time of the emperor Marcus Aurelius Severus Alexander.—At Colossæ, in Phrygia, of the saints Philemon and Apphias, disciples of Saint Paul, who, under the emperor Nero, when the Gentiles, on the feast of Diana, rushed into the church, were arrested whilst the other Christians fled, and by the command of the governor Artocles, were scourged, let down into a pit up to their waist, and overwhelmed with stones.—Also at Rome, of Saint Maurus, martyr, who coming from Africa to visit the tombs of the Apostles, was condemned to die, under the emperor Numerian, Celerinus being prefect of the city.—At Antioch, in Pisidia, the passion of the saints Mark and Stephen, under the emperor Diocletian.—At Autun, of St. Pragmatius, bishop and confessor.

The Twenty-Third Day of November.

THE birthday of St. Clement, pope, who, the third after the blessed apostle Peter, held the sovereign Pontificate. In the persecution of Trajan, he was banished to Chersonesus, where, being precipitated into the sea with an anchor tied to his neck, he was crowned with

martyrdom. His body was translated to Rome under the pontificate of Nicholas I., and placed with due honors in the church which had been previously built under his invocation.—At Rome, of St. Felicitas, mother of seven sons, martyrs, who, after them, was beheaded for Christ, by order of the emperor Marcus Antoninus.—At Merida, in Spain, of St. Lucretia, virgin and martyr, who consummated her martyrdom in the persecution of Diocletian, under the governor Dacian.—At Cyzicus, in Hellespont, of St. Sisinius, martyr, who, after many torments was put to the sword, in the same persecution.—At Iconium, in Lycaonia, of St. Amphilochius, bishop, who was the companion of St. Basil and St. Gregory Nazianzen in the desert, and their colleague in the episcopate. After many combats sustained for the Catholic faith, he rested in peace, with the reputation of a holy and learned prelate.—At Girgenti, the decease of St. Gregory, bishop.—In the village of Hasbein (now St. Truyen) of Saint Truyen, priest and confessor.—At Mantua, of blessed John Bonus, of the Order of the Hermits of St. Augustine, whose celebrated life was written by St. Antoninus.

The Twenty-Fourth Day of November.

OF Saint John of the Cross, confessor, whose birthday is mentioned on the 14th of December.—The same day, the birthday of Saint Chrysogonus, martyr, who, after having endured a long imprisonment in chains for the constant confession of Christ, was by the order of Diocletian taken to Aquileia, where he terminated his martyrdom by being beheaded and thrown into the sea.—At Rome, of St. Crescentian, martyr, whose name is mentioned in the Acts of the blessed pope Marcellus.—At Amelia, in Umbria, of St. Firmina, virgin and martyr, who, in the persecution of Diocletian, was subjected to various torments, and finally being hanged up, and scorched with burning torches, yielded up her spirit.—At Corinth, of St. Alexander, martyr, who, under Julian the Apostate and the governor Sallust, fought unto death for the faith of Christ.—At Cordova, of the saintly virgins and martyrs Flora and Maria, who, after a long confinement in prison, were slain with the sword, in the persecution of the Arabs.—At Perugia, of St. Felicissimus, martyr.—At Milan, of St. Protasius, bishop, who defended the cause of Athanasius before the emperor Constans, in the council of Sardica. Having sustained many labors for the church entrusted

to him and for religion, he departed to go to the Lord.—In the castle of Blaye, of St. Romanus, priest, whose holiness is proclaimed by glorious miracles.—In Auvergne, of St. Portian, abbot, who, under king Theodoric, was renowned for miracles.

The Twenty-Fifth Day of November.

THE birthday of Saint Catharine, virgin and martyr, who, under the emperor Maximinus, was, for the confession of the Christian faith, cast into prison at Alexandria, and afterwards a long time scourged with whips set with metal. She finally ended her martyrdom by having her head struck off. Her body was miraculously conveyed by angels to Mount Sinai, where great veneration is paid to it by the frequent concourse of Christians.—At Rome, of St. Moses, priest and martyr, who, with others detained in prison, was often consoled by the letters of Saint Cyprian. After he had with unbending courage withstood not only the Gentiles, but also the Novatian schismatics and heretics, he was finally, in the persecution of Decius, crowned with a martyrdom which fills the mind with admiration, according to the testimony of pope Saint Cornelius.—At Antioch, of

Saint Erasmus, martyr.—At Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, the passion of Saint Mercury, soldier, who, by the protection of his guardian angel, vanquished the barbarians, triumphed over the cruelty of Decius, and being enriched with the many trophies of his sufferings and crowned with martyrdom, departed for heaven.—In Æmilia, a province of Italy, of St. Jucunda, virgin.

The Twenty-Sixth Day of November.

AT Alexandria, the birthday of St. Peter, bishop of that city, adorned with all virtues, who was beheaded by the command of Galerius Maximian.—There suffered also at Alexandria, in the same persecution, the holy martyrs Faustus, priest, Didius and Ammonius; likewise, Phileas, Hesychius, Pachomius, and Theodore, Egyptian bishops, with six hundred and sixty others, whom the sword of persecution sent to heaven.—At Nicomedia, of St. Marcellus, priest, who, in the time of Constantius, being hurled down from a rock, died a martyr.—At Padua, of Saint Bellinus, bishop and martyr.—At Rome, of Saint Siricius, pope and confessor, celebrated for his learning, piety, and zeal for religion, who condemned various heretics, and published salutary laws concern-

ing ecclesiastical discipline.—At Autun, of St. Amator, bishop.—At Constance, of St. Conrad, bishop.—At Fabriano, in the Marches, of blessed Silvester, abbot, founder of the Congregation of the Silvestrine monks.—In the diocese of Rheims, the birthday of St. Basolus, confessor.—At Adrianople, in Paphlagonia, of St. Stylian, anchoret, renowned for miracles.—In Armenia, of St. Nicon, monk.

The Twenty-Seventh Day of November.

AT Antioch, of the holy martyrs Basileus, bishop, Auxilius, and Saturninus.—In Persia, of Saint James Intercisus, a distinguished martyr, who, in the time of Theodosius the Younger, denied Christ to please king Isdegerdes. But his mother and his wife having for this reason withdrawn from his company, he entered into himself, and went to the king to confess Christ. The irritated monarch condemned him to be cut in pieces and beheaded. Countless other martyrs suffered at this time in the same country.—At Sebaste, in Armenia, of the holy martyrs Hirenarchus, Acacius, priest, and seven women. Hirenarchus struck with the constancy of these women, was converted to Christ, and with

Acacius died under the axe, in the reign of the emperor Diocletian and under the governor Maximus.—In Galicia, on the river Cæa, of the saints Facundus and Primitivus, who suffered under the governor Atticus.—At Aquileia, of St. Valerian, bishop.—At Riez, in France, of St. Maximus, bishop and confessor, who, from his tender years, was endowed with all graces and virtues. Being first superior of the monastery of Lerins, and then bishop of the church of Riez, he was celebrated for the working of signs and prodigies.—At Salzburg, in Austria, of St. Virgilius, bishop, and apostle of Carinthia, inscribed among the saints by the Sovereign Pontiff, Gregory IX.—In India, on the confines of Persia, of the saints Barlaam and Josaphat, whose wonderful deeds were written by St. John Damascen.—At Paris, the departure from this world of St. Severin, monk and solitary.

The Twenty-Eighth Day of November.

AT Rome, of Saint Rufus, who, with all his family, was made a martyr by Diocletian.—At Corinth, the birthday of St. Sosthenes, disciple of the blessed apostle Paul, who is mentioned by the said apostle in his epistle to the Corinthians. He was chief of the synagogue

ST. ALBERT'S COLLEGE LIBRARY

when converted to Christ, and, as a glorious beginning, consecrated the first fruits of his faith by being scourged in the presence of the proconsul Gallio.—In Africa, of the holy martyrs Papinian and Mansuetus, bishops, who, in the time of the persecution of the Vandals, under the Arian king Genseric, were, for the defence of the Catholic faith, burned all over their bodies with hot plates of iron, and thus ended their glorious combat. At this time also, other holy bishops, Valerian, Urban, Crescens, Eustachius, Cresconius, Crescentian, Felix, Hortulanus, and Florentian, being condemned to exile, terminated the course of their lives.—At Constantinople, of the holy martyrs Stephen the Younger, Basil, Peter, Andrew, and their companions, numbering three hundred and thirty-nine monks, who, under Constantine Copronymus, being subjected to various torments for the worship of holy images, confirmed the Catholic truth with the shedding of their blood.—At Rome, of blessed pope Gregory III., who, renowned for sanctity and merits, departed for heaven.—At Naples, the departure from this world, of St. James of La Marca, confessor, of the Order of Minorites, celebrated for the austerity of his life, his apostolic manner of preaching, and his many legations undertaken for the success of the affairs of Chris-

tianity. His name was added to the calendar of the saints by the Sovereign Pontiff, Benedict XIII.

The Twenty-Ninth Day of November.

THE vigil of St. Andrew, apostle.—At Rome, on the Salarian road, the birthday of the holy martyrs Saturninus, an aged man, and Sisinius, deacon, under the emperor Maximian. After they had been a long time macerated in prison, they were, by order of the prefect of the city, placed on the rack, stretched out with sinews, scourged with sticks and whips garnished with metal, then exposed to the flames, taken down from the rack, and beheaded.—At Toulouse, of St. Saturninus, bishop, who, in the time of Decius, was confined by the pagans in the capitol of that city, and from the highest part of the building precipitated down all the stairs; by which fall having his head broken, his brains dashed out, and his whole body mangled, he rendered his worthy soul to Christ. —Also, the passsion of the saints Paramon and his companions, to the number of three hundred and seventy-five, under the emperor Decius and the governor Aquilinus.—At Ancyra, of St. Philomenus, martyr, who in the persecution

of the emperor Aurelian, under the governor Felix, was first subjected to fire, and having his hands, feet, and lastly his head pierced with nails, consummated his martyrdom.—At Veroli, of the holy martyrs Blasius and Demetrius.—At Todi, of St. Illuminata, virgin.

The Thirtieth Day of November.

AT Patras, in Achaia, the birthday of Saint Andrew, apostle, who preached the gospel of Christ in Thracia and Scythia. Being apprehended by the proconsul Ægæas, he was first shut up in prison, then severely scourged, and lastly being suspended on a cross, he lived two days on it teaching the people. Having besought our Lord not to permit that he should be taken down from the cross, he was surrounded with a great brightness from heaven, and when the light disappeared, he breathed his last.—At Rome, the passion of the saints Castulus and Euprepis.—At Constantinople, of St. Maura, virgin and martyr.—Also, of Saint Justina, virgin and martyr.—At Saintes, of St. Trojanus, bishop, a man of great sanctity, who, though buried on earth, shows by many miracles that he lives in heaven.—At Rome, of St.

Constantius, confessor, who strongly opposed the Pelagians, and endured from their faction many evils, which gave him a place among holy confessors.—In Palestine, of blessed Zosimus, confessor, who, under the emperor Justin, was distinguished by sanctity and miracles.

DECEMBER.

The First Day of December.

OF Nahum, prophet, who was buried in Begabar.—At Rome, of the holy martyrs Diodorus, priest, and Marian, deacon, with many others, who, by the command of the emperor Numerian, were made partakers of the glory of martyrdom.—In the same city, the passion of the saints Lucius, Rogatus, Cassian, and Candida.—The same day, of St. Ansanus, martyr, who, under the emperor Diocletian, confessed Christ at Rome, and was cast into prison. Being afterwards conducted to Sienna, in Tuscany, he there ended the course of his martyrdom by the cutting off of his head.—At Amelia, in Umbria, of St. Olympias, ex-consul, who, being converted to the faith by blessed Firmina, was tortured on the rack under Diocletian, and thus consummated his martyrdom.—At Arbele, in Persia, of St. Ananias, martyr.—At Narni, of St. Proculus, bishop and martyr, who, after

performing many good works, was beheaded by order of Totila, king of the Goths.—At Casale, of St. Evasius, bishop and martyr.—At Milan, of St. Castritian, bishop, who, in the greatest troubles of the Church, was eminent for virtues, and the practice of pious and religious deeds.—At Brescia, of St. Ursicinus, bishop.—At Noyon, of St. Eligius, bishop, whose admirable life is adorned with a considerable number of miracles.—At Verdun, of St. Agericus, bishop.—The same day, of Saint Natalia, wife of the blessed martyr Adrian, who, under the emperor Diocletian, for a long time served the holy martyrs detained in prison at Nicomedia. When their combats were at an end, she went to Constantinople, where she rested in peace.

The Second Day of December.

AT Rome, the passion of St. Bibiana, virgin, who, under the sacrilegious emperor Julian, was, for the sake of Christ, scourged with leaded whips until she expired.—In the same place, of the holy martyrs Eusebius, priest, Marcellus, deacon, Hippolytus, Maximus, Adria, Paulina, Neon, Mary, Martana, and Aurelia, who consummated their martyrdom in the persecution of Valerian, under the judge Se-

cundian.—Also at Rome, of St. Pontian, martyr, with four others.—In Africa, the birthday of the holy martyrs Severus, Securus, Januarius, and Victorinus, who were there crowned with martyrdom.—At Aquileia, of St. Chromatius, bishop and confessor.—At Imola, of St. Peter, bishop of Ravenna, surnamed Chrysologus, celebrated for his learning and sanctity. His feast is commemorated on the 4th of this month.—At Verona, of St. Lupus, bishop and confessor.—At Edessa, of Saint Nonnus, bishop, by whose prayers the penitent Pelagia was converted to Christ.—At Troas, in Phrygia, of St. Silvanus, bishop, renowned for miracles.—At Brescia, of St. Evasius, bishop.

The Third Day of December.

IN Sancian, a Chinese island, of St. Francis Xavier, of the Society of Jesus, renowned for the conversions he operated among the Gentiles, and for his supernatural gifts and miracles. He died full of merits and labors, on the 2d of this month. His festival, however, is kept on this day by order of Alexander VII.—In Judea, of St. Sophonias, prophet.—At Rome, of the holy martyrs Claudius, tribune, and Hilaria, his wife, with Jason and

Maurus, their sons, and seventy soldiers. By the command of the emperor Numerian, Claudius was tied to a large stone and precipitated into the river; the soldiers and the sons of Claudius were condemned to capital punishment. But blessed Hilaria having buried the bodies of her sons, whilst praying at their tomb was arrested by the pagans, and shortly after departed for heaven.—At Tangier, in Morocco, the passion of St. Cassian, martyr, who, after having been a recorder for a long time, at length, through the inspiration of heaven, deemed it an execrable thing to contribute to the massacre of the Christians. He therefore abandoned his office, and making profession of Christianity, deserved to obtain the triumph of martyrdom.—Also, in Africa, of the holy martyrs Claudius, Crispinus, Magina, John, and Stephen.—In Hungary, of St. Agricola, martyr.—At Nicomedia, the passion of the saints Ambicus, Victor, and Julius.—At Milan, of St. Mirocles, bishop and confessor, sometimes mentioned by Saint Ambrose.—In England, of St. Birinus, first bishop of Dorchester.—At Coire, in Switzerland, of St. Lucius, king of the Britons, who was the first of those kings who received the faith of Christ, in the time of pope Eleutherius.—At Sienna, in Tuscany, of St. Galganus, hermit.

The Fourth Day of December.

OF St. Peter Chrysologus, bishop and confessor, who is mentioned on the 2d of this month.—At Nicomedia, the passion of St. Barbara, virgin and martyr, who, in the persecution of Maximinus, after being cruelly macerated in prison and burned with torches, after the cutting off of her breasts and other torments, ended her martyrdom by the sword.—At Constantinople, of the saints Theophanes and his companions.—In Pontus, of blessed Meletius, bishop and confessor, who, though eminent for the gift of knowledge, was still more distinguished by his fortitude and integrity of life.—At Bologna, of St. Felix, bishop, who previously had been deacon of the church of Milan, under St. Ambrose.—In England, of Saint Osmund, bishop and confessor.—At Cologne, of Saint Annon, bishop.—In Mesopotamia, of Saint Maruthas, bishop, who repaired the churches of God that had been ruined in Persia by the persecution of king Isdegerdes. Being renowned for many miracles, he merited to be honored even by his enemies.—At Parma, of St. Bernard, cardinal and bishop of that city. He belonged to the Congregation of Vallisumbrosa, of the Order of St. Benedict.

The Fifth Day of December.

AT Mutala, in Cappadocia, of St. Sabas, abbot, who was renowned in Palestine for admirable examples of sanctity. He labored courageously in defending the Catholic faith against those who attacked the holy council of Chalcedon.—At Thebesta, in Africa, of Saint Crispina, a woman of the greatest nobility, who, in the time of Diocletian and Maximian, refused to sacrifice to idols, and was beheaded by order of the proconsul Anolinus. Her praises are often celebrated by St. Augustine. —At Thagura, in Africa, of the holy martyrs Julius, Potamia, Crispinus, Felix, Gratus, and seven others.—At Nice, near the river Var, of St. Bassus, bishop, who, in the persecution of Decius and Valerian, was, for the faith of Christ, tortured by the governor Perennius, burned with hot plates of metal, struck with sticks and whips garnished with bits of iron, and thrown into the fire. Having come out of it unhurt, he was transfixed with two spikes, and thus terminated an illustrious martyrdom.—At Pavia, of St. Dalmatius, bishop and martyr, who suffered in the persecution of Maximian. —At Pelino, in Abruzzo, of St. Pelinus, bishop of Brindisi, who, under Julian the Apostate, having by his prayers caused a temple of Mars

to fall to the ground, was most severely scourged by the idolatrous priests, and being pierced with eighty-five wounds, merited the crown of martyrdom.—Also, of St. Anastasius, martyr, who, thirsting for martyrdom, voluntarily offered himself to the persecutors.—At Treves, of St. Nicetius, bishop, a man of great sanctity. —At Polybotum, in Asia, of St. John, bishop, surnamed Thaumaturgus.

The Sixth Day of December.

AT Myra, the metropolis of Lycia, the birthday of St. Nicholas, bishop and confessor, of whom it is related, among other miracles, that being far distant, he, in a vision, by admonitions and threats, moved to mercy the emperor Constantine, and deterred him from putting to death certain persons who had implored his assistance.—In Africa, of the saintly women Dionysia, Dativa, Leontia, of a religious man named Tertius, of Æmilian, physician, and Boniface, with three others, who, in the persecution of the Vandals, under the Arian king Hunneric, were all subjected to numberless and most grievous torments for the Catholic faith, and thus merited to rank among the confessors of Christ.—In the same country, of St.

Majoricus, son of Saint Dionysia, who, being quite a youth and dreading the torments, was strengthened by the looks and words of his mother, and becoming stronger than the rest, expired in torments. His mother took him in her arms, and having buried him in her own house, was wont to pray assiduously at his sepulchre.—The same day, of St. Polychronius, priest, who, in the time of the emperor Constantius, being at the altar saying Mass, was attacked by the Arians and put to death.—At Granada, in Spain, the passion of blessed Peter Paschasius, martyr, of the Order of our blessed Lady of Mercy for the redemption of Captives, and bishop of Jaen, whose festival is celebrated on the 23d of October, by order of pope Clement X.—At Rome, of St. Asella, virgin, who, according to the words of Saint Jerome, being blessed from her mother's womb, lived to old age in fasting and prayer.

The Seventh Day of December.

AT Milan, the ordination of Saint Ambrose, bishop and doctor of the Church, who has illustrated the universal Church by his holiness and doctrine.—At Alexandria, the birthday of blessed Agatho, soldier. In the persecution of

Decius, as he was hindering some people from insulting the bodies of the martyrs, a sudden outcry was raised against him by all the populace, and being brought before the judge and persisting in the confession of Christ, he was condemned to capital punishment, as a reward for his humanity.—At Antioch, of the holy martyrs Polycarp and Theodore.—At Tuburbum, in Africa, of St. Servus, martyr, who, in the persecution of the Vandals, under the Arian king Hunneric, being for a very long time struck with sticks, lifted up on high with pullies, and quickly let fall on flint-stones with the whole weight of his body, and rubbed over with very sharp stones, obtained the palm of martyrdom.—At Teano, in Campania, of St. Urban, bishop and confessor.—At Saintes, in France, of St. Martin, abbot, at whose tomb God works frequent miracles.—In the diocese of Meaux, of St. Fara, virgin.

The Eighth Day of December.

THE Conception of the glorious and ever-virgin Mary, Mother of God.—At Rome, of blessed Eutychian, pope, who with his own hands buried in diverse places three hundred and forty-two martyrs. Under the emperor

Numerian, he became their companion, being crowned with martyrdom and buried in the cemetery of Callistus.—At Alexandria, of St. Macarius, martyr, who, in the time of Decius, professed his faith with the more constancy as the judge endeavored with many words to persuade him to deny Christ. He was finally condemned to be burned alive.—At Treves, of St. Eucharius, disciple of the blessed apostle Peter, and first bishop of that city.—In Cyprus, of St. Sophronius, bishop, who was a great protector of pupils, orphans, and widows, and a helper of all poor and oppressed persons.—In the monastery of Luxeuil, of St. Romaricus, abbot, who being the first nobleman at the court of king Theodobert, and renouncing the world, surpassed others also in the observance of monastic discipline.—At Constantinople, of St. Patapius, solitary, renowned for virtues and miracles.—At Verona, the ordination of Saint Zeno, bishop.

The Ninth Day of December.

AT Toledo, in Spain, the birthday of Saint Leocadia, virgin and martyr, who, in the persecution of the emperor Diocletian, was subjected by Dacian, prefect of Spain, to a cruel

imprisonment, where she was pining away, when, hearing of the horrid tortures of blessed Eulalia and the other martyrs, she knelt down to pray, and yielded up her undefiled spirit to Christ.—At Carthage, of St. Restitutus, bishop and martyr, on whose feast Saint Augustine delivered a discourse to the people in which he set forth his praises.—Also in Africa, of the holy martyrs Peter, Successus, Bassian, Primitivus, and twenty others.—At Limoges, in France, of St. Valeria, virgin and martyr.—At Verona, of St. Proculus, bishop, who, in the persecution of Diocletian, was buffeted, struck with sticks, and driven out of the city. Being at length restored to his church, he rested in peace.—At Pavia, of St. Syrus, first bishop of that city, who was renowned for miracles and virtues worthy of an apostle.—At Apamea, in Syria, of blessed Julian, bishop, who was distinguished for holiness in the time of Severus.—At Perigueux, in France, of Saint Cyprian, abbot, a man of great sanctity.—At Nazianzus, of St. Gorgonia, sister of blessed Gregory the Theologian, who has related her virtues and miracles.

The Tenth Day of December.

AT Rome, of St. Melchiades, pope, who, having suffered much in the persecution of Maximian, rested in the Lord when peace was given to the Church.—The same day, of the holy martyrs Carpophorus, priest, and Abundius, deacon, who, in the persecution of Diocletian, were first most cruelly struck with sticks, then thrown into prison, and denied food and drink; being again racked, and a long time macerated in prison, they were lastly beheaded.—At Merida, in Spain, the passion of Saint Eulalia, virgin, who, under the emperor Maximian, being twelve years of age, suffered many torments for the confession of Christ, by order of the governor Dacian. Finally she was stretched on the rack, torn with iron claws, had her sides burned with lighted torches, and fire being forced down her throat, she expired. —Again, in the same city, of St. Julia, virgin and martyr, the companion of blessed Eulalia, who would not be separated from her, when the latter went to suffer.—At Alexandria, of the holy martyrs Mennas, Hermogenes, and Eugraphus, who suffered under Galerius Maximian.—At Lentini, in Sicilia, of the holy martyrs Mercury and his companions, soldiers, who were beheaded under the governor Tertyllus, in

the time of the emperor Licinius.—At Ancyra, in Galatia, of St. Gemellus, martyr, who, after severe torments, consummated his martyrdom by being crucified, under Julian the Apostate. —At Vienne, of Saint Sindulphus, bishop and confessor.—At Brescia, of Saint Deusdedit, bishop.—At Loretto, in the March of Ancona, the Translation of the holy house of Mary, Mother of God, in which the Word was made flesh.

The Eleventh Day of December.

AT Rome, of Saint Damasus, pope and confessor, who condemned the heresiarch Apollinaris, and restored to his see Peter, bishop of Alexandria, who had been driven from it. He also discovered the bodies of many holy martyrs, and adorned their tombs with verses.—Also at Rome, the passion of St. Thrason, who was arrested by order of Maximian for supporting with his goods the Christians who labored in the baths and at other public works, and those that were confined in jail. He was crowned with martyrdom with two others, Pontian and Prætextatus.—At Amiens, of the holy martyrs Victoricus and Fuscian, under the same emperor. By order of the governor Rictiovarus, they had their nostrils and ears bored

with iron-pins, their temples pierced with burning nails, then their eyes pulled out, and afterwards their bodies shot with arrows. Being beheaded with Saint Gentian, their host, they went to our Lord.—In Persia, of St. Barsabas, martyr.—In Spain, of St. Eutychius, martyr.—At Piacenza, of St. Sabinus, bishop, renowned for miracles.—At Constantinople, of St. Daniel the Stylite.

The Twelfth Day of December.

AT Rome, of St. Synesius, martyr, who was ordained lector in the time of the blessed pope Xystus. Having converted many to Christ, he was accused before the emperor Aurelian, and being put to the sword, received the crown of martyrdom.—At Alexandria, of the holy martyrs Epimachus and Alexander, who, under the emperor Decius, were kept in chains a long time, and subjected to various torments; but as they persevered in the faith, they were finally consumed by fire.—In the same place, of the holy women Ammonaria, virgin, Mercuria, Dionysia, and another Ammonaria. The first named, in the same persecution of Decius, after having triumphed over unheard-of kinds of torments, ended her blessed life by the sword. As to the three others, the judge being ashamed

to be overcome by women, and fearing lest by resorting to tortures, he should be vanquished by their constancy, he ordered them to be beheaded immediately.—The same day, of the holy martyrs Hermogenes, Donatus, and twenty-two others.—At Treves, of the holy martyrs Maxentius, Constantius, Crescentius, Justinus, and their companions, who suffered in the persecution of Diocletian, under the governor Rictiovarus.

The Thirteenth Day of December.

AT Syracuse, in Sicily, the birthday of St. Lucia, virgin and martyr, in the persecution of Diocletian. By the order of the exconsul Paschasius, she was delivered to profligates, that her chastity might be violated by the people; but when they attempted to lead her away, they were not able to move her, neither with ropes nor by means of many oxen. Then having had hot pitch, rosin, and boiling oil applied to her body without being injured thereby, she was finally thrust through the throat with a sword, and thus completed her martyrdom.—In Armenia, the passion of the holy martyrs Eustratius, Auxentius, Eugenius, Mardarius, and Orestes, in the persecution of

Diocletian. Eustratius was first subjected alone to exquisite torments under Lysias, then together with Orestes at Sebaste, under the governor Agricolaus, and being cast into a furnace, yielded up his soul; but Orestes being laid on a bed of iron red-hot, went to our Lord. The others were made to endure most grievous torments among the Arabraci, under the governor Lysias, and consummated their martyrdom in different manners. Their bodies were afterwards translated to Rome, and placed with due honors in the church of St. Apollinaris.—Near Sardinia, in the island of Salta, the passion of St. Antiochus, under the emperor Adrian.—At Cambrai, in France, of Saint Aubertus, bishop and confessor.—In Ponthieu, of St. Judocus, confessor.—In Alsace, of St. Othilia, abbess.—At Moulins, in France, the birthday of St. Jane Frances Frémiot de Chantal, foundress of the nuns of the Visitation of St. Mary, distinguished by the nobility of her parentage, by the holy life she constantly led in four states, and by the gift of miracles. She was ranked among the saints by Clement XIII. Her sacred body was translated to Annecy, in Savoy, and interred with great pomp in the first church of her Order. Her festival, by the command of Clement XIV., is kept by the whole Church on the 21st of August.

The Fourteenth Day of December.

AT Alexandria, of the holy martyrs Heron, Arsenius, Isidore, and Dioscorus, a boy. The first three, in the persecution of Decius, were barbarously and diversely tormented by the judge, who, seeing them displaying the same constancy, ordered that they should be cast into the fire. But Dioscorus, after being repeatedly scourged, was, by the intervention of Providence, set free for the consolation of the faithful.—At Antioch, the birthday of the holy martyrs Drusus, Zosimus, and Theodore. —The same day, the passion of the saints Justus and Abundius, who, under the emperor Numerian and the governor Olybrius, were thrown into the fire; but having escaped uninjured, they were struck with the sword.—At Rheims, the passion of the saints Nicasius, bishop, Eutropia, virgin, his sister, and their companions, martyrs, who were put to death by barbarians hostile to the Church.—In the island of Cyprus, the birthday of blessed Spiridion, bishop. He was one of those confessors who, after having their right eye pulled out and the joint of the left knee cut, were condemned to work in the mines. This prelate was renowned for the gift of prophecy and glorious miracles. In the council of Nice, he

confounded a heathen philosopher who insulted the Christian religion, and brought him to the faith.—At Bergamo, of St. Viator, bishop and confessor.—At Pavia, of St. Pompey, bishop.—At Naples, in Campania, of Saint Agnellus, abbot. Illustrious by the gift of miracles, he was often seen with the standard of the cross delivering the city besieged by enemies.—At Ubeda, in Spain, of St. John of the Cross, confessor, companion of Saint Teresa in reforming the Carmelites. His feast is kept on the 24th of November.—At Milan, of Saint Matronian, hermit.

The Fifteenth Day of December.

THE Octave of the Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary.—The same day, the Ordination of St. Eusebius, bishop of Vercelli, whose birthday is commemorated on the 1st of August. His feast is kept on the 16th of this month, by order of Pope Benedict XIII.—At Rome, of the holy martyrs Irenæus, Antony, Theodore, Saturninus, Victor, and seventeen others, who suffered for Christ in the persecution of Valerian.—In Africa, the passion of the saints Faustinus, Lucius, Candidus, Cælian, Mark, Januarius, and Fortunatus.—In the same country, of St. Valerian, bishop, who, being

upwards of eighty years old, in the persecution of the Vandals, under the Arian king Genseric, was asked to deliver the utensils of the church, and as he constantly refused, an order was issued to drive him all alone out of the city, and every one was forbidden to allow him to stay either in their houses or on their land. For a long time, he remained lying on the public road, in the open air, and thus, in the confession and defence of the Catholic verity, closed his blessed life.—In the diocese of Orleans, of St. Maximinus, confessor.—In Georgia, beyond the Euxine sea, of St. Christiana, handmaid, who, by the power of miracles, converted the inhabitants of that country to the faith of Christ, in the time of Constantine.

The Sixteenth Day of December.

OF St. Eusebius, bishop of Vercelli and martyr, mentioned on the 1st of August, and also on the 15th of this month.—Of the three youths, Ananias, Azarias, and Misael, whose bodies were buried in Babylon, in a certain cavern.—At Ravenna, of the holy martyrs Valentine, military officer, Concordius, his son, Navalis, and Agricola, who suffered for Christ in the persecution of Maximian.—At Mola-di-

Gaeta, in Campania, of St. Albina, virgin and martyr, under the emperor Decius.—In Africa, the passion of many holy virgins, who, in the persecution of the Vandals, under the Arian king Hunneric, being subjected to hanging with weights tied to them, and having burning plates of metal applied to their bodies, happily ended the combat of their martyrdom.—At Vienne, of blessed Ado, bishop and confessor.—At Aberdeen, in Scotland, of St. Beanus, bishop.—At Gaza, in Palestine, of St. Irenion, bishop.

The Seventeenth Day of December.

AT Eleutheropolis, in Palestine, of the holy martyrs Florian, Calanicus, and their companions, to the number of fifty-eight, who were massacred by the Saracens for the faith of Christ, in the time of the emperor Heraclius.—At Marseilles, in France, of blessed Lazarus, bishop, who was raised from the dead by our Lord, as we read in the gospel.—At Rome, of Saint John de Matha, founder of the Order of the most holy Trinity for the redemption of captives. His festival is observed on the 8th of February, according to the decree of Innocent XI.—In the monastery of Fulda, of Saint Sturmius, abbot and apostle of Saxony, who

was ranked among the saints by Innocent II., in the second Council of Lateran.—At Bigarden, near Brussels, of St. Vivina, virgin, whose eminent sanctity is attested by frequent miracles.—At Constantinople, of Saint Olympiades, widow.—At Andenne, at the Seven Churches, of St. Begga, widow, sister of Saint Gertrude. —The same day, the Translation of St. Ignatius, bishop and martyr, who, the third after the blessed apostle Peter, governed the church of Antioch. His body was conveyed from Rome, where he had suffered under Trajan, to Antioch, and deposited in the church cemetery beyond the gate of Daphnis. St. John Chrysostom, on that solemn occasion, delivered a discourse to the people. But afterwards his relics were carried back to Rome, and placed with the highest reverence in the church of St. Clement, together with the body of that blessed pope and martyr.

The Eighteenth Day of December.

(*In the U. S.* The feast of the Expectation of the Delivery of the Blessed Virgin Mary.) At Philippi, in Macedonia, the birthday of the holy martyrs Rufus and Zosimus, who were of the number of the disciples by whom the primitive church was founded among the Jews and

the Greeks. Their happy martyrdom is mentioned by Saint Polycarp, in his epistle to the Philippians.—At Laodicea, in Syria, the passion of the saints Theotimus and Basilian.—In Africa, of the holy martyrs Quinctus, Simplicius, and others, who suffered in the persecution of Decius and Valerian.—In the same country, of St. Moysetes, martyr.—Also in Africa, of the holy martyrs Victurus, Victor, Victorinus, Adjutor, Quartus, and thirty others.—At Mopsuestia, in Cilicia, of St. Auxentius, bishop, who, being at first a soldier under Licinius, preferred to take off his belt than to offer grapes to Bacchus. Having been made a bishop, he was renowned for merit, and rested in peace.—At Tours, of St. Gratian, bishop, who, being ordained the first bishop of that city by pope St. Fabian, and celebrated for many miracles, fell asleep in the Lord.

The Nineteenth Day of December.

AT Alexandria, in Egypt, of blessed Nemesius, martyr, who first was denounced before the judge as a robber, and being absolved from that crime, was soon after, in the persecution of Decius, accused before the judge Emilian of being a Christian. By him he was

twice subjected to the torture, and condemned to be burned alive with robbers; thus bearing a resemblance to our Saviour, who was crucified with thieves.—At Nice, of the saints Darius, Zosimus, Paul, and Secundus, martyrs.—At Nicomedia, of the holy martyrs Cyriacus, Paulillus, Secundus, Anastasius, Sindimius, and their companions.—In Mauritania (Barbary), of St. Timothy, deacon, who, after enduring a painful imprisonment for the faith of Christ, was cast into the fire, where he consummated his martyrdom.—At Gaza, in Palestine, the passion of the saints Meuris and Thea.—At Auxerre, of St. Gregory, bishop and confessor.—At Orleans, of St. Adjutus, abbot, renowned for the spirit of prophecy.—At Rome, of Saint Fausta, mother of St. Anastasia, distinguished by her noble condition and her piety.

The Twentieth Day of December.

THE vigil of St. Thomas, apostle.—At Rome, of the holy martyrs Liberatus and Bajulus.—At Alexandria, of the holy martyrs Ammon, Zeno, Ptolemy, Ingen, and Theophilus, soldiers, who, standing near the tribunals, and seeing a Christian trembling under the torture

and almost ready to apostatize, endeavored to encourage him by their countenance, their looks and signs, and when for this reason the whole people raised an outcry against them, they rushed forward, and declared themselves Christians. By their victory, Christ, who had given to them such fortitude, triumphed most gloriously.—At Gelduba, of St. Julius, martyr. —In Arabia, of the holy martyrs Eugenius and Macarius, priests, who, reproving Julian the Apostate for his impiety, after receiving most severe stripes and being banished to a vast desert, were put to the sword.—At Antioch, the birthday of St. Philogonius, bishop, who being a lawyer, was called by the will of God to govern that church. He, with the saintly bishop Alexander and other auxiliaries, engaged the first combat for the Catholic faith against Arius, and renowned for merits rested in the Lord. His festival was commemorated by St. John Chrysostom with an excellent panegyric.—At Brescia, of Saint Dominic, bishop and confessor.—In Spain, the departure from this world of St. Dominic de Sylos, abbot, of the Order of St. Benedict, most renowned for the miracles he wrought for the deliverance of captives.

The Twenty-First Day of December.

AT Calamina, the birthday of the blessed apostle Thomas, who preached the Gospel to the Parthians, the Medes, the Persians, and Hyrcanians. Having finally penetrated into India, and instructed those nations in the Christian religion, he died transpierced with lances by order of the king. His remains were first translated to the city of Edessa, and then to Ortona.—In Tuscany, of the holy martyrs John and Festus.—In Lycia, of St. Themistocles, martyr, who, under the emperor Decius, offered himself in the place of Saint Dioscorus, who was sought after to be killed, and being racked, dragged about, and beaten with sticks, obtained the crown of martyrdom.—At Nicomedia, of St. Glycerius, priest, who, in the persecution of Diocletian, was subjected to many torments, and being lastly thrown into the fire, completed his martyrdom.—At Antioch, of St. Anastasius, bishop and martyr, who in the reign of Phocas, was cruelly murdered by the Jews.—At Treves, of St. Severin, bishop and confessor.

The Twenty-Second Day of December.

AT Rome, on the Lavican road, between the two Bay-trees, the birthday of thirty holy martyrs, who were all on one day crowned with martyrdom, in the persecution of Diocletian.—In the same city, of St. Flavian, ex-prefect, who, under Julian the Apostate, was condemned to be branded for Christ, and was sent into exile to a place called Bull-Waters, where he gave up his soul to God in prayer.—At Ostia, of the holy martyrs Demetrius, Honoratus, and Florus.—At Alexandria, of St. Ischyrion, martyr, who for refusing to sacrifice to idols, endured insults and outrages, and having his bowels transpierced with a very sharp-pointed stake, met with a violent death.—In Egypt, of the saints Chæremon, bishop of Nilopolis, and many other martyrs. Some of them, whilst the persecution of Decius was raging, fled, and wandering dispersed in deserts were killed by wild beasts; others perished by famine, cold, and sickness; others again were murdered by barbarians and robbers, and thus all were crowned with a glorious martyrdom.—At Nicomedia, of Saint Zeno, soldier, who having derided Diocletian for sacrificing to Ceres, had his jaw-bones fractured, his teeth plucked out, and his head struck off.

The Twenty-Third Day of December.

AT Rome, of St. Victoria, virgin and martyr, who, in the persecution of the emperor Decius, being betrothed to a pagan named Eugenius, and refusing to marry him and to offer sacrifice, after performing many miracles by which she gained many virgins to God, was, at the request of her spouse, stabbed in the heart with a sword by the executioner.—At Nicomedia, the birthday of twenty holy martyrs, whom the persecution of Diocletian made martyrs of Christ, after subjecting them to the most grievous torments.—In the same place, of the saints Migdonius and Mardonius; one of them was burned alive in the same persecution, and the other died in a pit where he had been thrown. A deacon of St. Anthimus, bishop of Nicomedia, suffered at the same time. He was arrested by the Gentiles when carrying letters to the martyrs, and being overwhelmed with stones, went to our Lord.—In Candia, of the holy martyrs Theodulus, Saturninus, Euporus, Gelasius, Eunician, Zeticus, Cleomenes, Agathopus, Basilides, and Evaristus, who in the persecution of Decius, were beheaded after suffering cruel torments.—At Rome, of blessed Servulus, of whom St. Gregory writes, that from his early years to the end of his life, he was a

paralytic and remained lying in a porch near St. Clement's church, and that being invited by the chant of angels, he went to enjoy the glory of Paradise. At his tomb, frequent miracles are wrought by Almighty God.

The Twenty-Fourth Day of December.

THE vigil of the Nativity of our Lord Jesus Christ.—At Antioch, the birthday of forty holy virgins, who, in the persecution of Decius, suffered martyrdom by diverse kinds of torments.—At Spoleto, of St. Gregory, priest and martyr, who, in the time of the emperors Diocletian and Maximian, was first beaten with knotty sticks, and then after being exposed on the gridiron and imprisoned, was struck on the knees with carding instruments of iron, burned on the sides with lighted torches, and finally beheaded.—At Tripoli, of the holy martyrs Lucian, Metrobius, Paulus, Zenobius, Theotimus, and Drusus.—At Nicomedia, of Saint Euthymius, martyr, who, in the persecution of Diocletian, after having sent many before him to martyrdom, being thrust through with a sword, followed them to share their crown.—At Bordeaux, of St. Delphinus, bishop, who was renowned for holiness, in the time of Theo-

dosius.—In Poland, of St. John Cantius, secular priest and confessor, celebrated for his learning, his zeal in propagating the faith, and for his virtues and miracles. His feast is kept on the 20th of October.—At Rome, the birthday of St. Tharsilla, virgin, aunt of pope Saint Gregory, of whom he writes, that at the hour of her death, she saw Jesus coming to her.—At Treves, of St. Irmina, virgin, daughter of king Dagobert.

The Twenty-Fifth Day of December.

IN the year, from the creation of the world, when in the beginning God created heaven and earth, five thousand, one hundred and ninety-nine; from the flood, two thousand, nine hundred and fifty-seven; from the birth of Abraham, two thousand and fifteen; from Moses and the coming of the Israelites out of Egypt, one thousand, five hundred and ten; from the anointing of king David, one thousand and thirty-two; in the sixty-fifth week, according to the prophecy of Daniel; in the one hundred and ninety-fourth Olympiad; in the year seven hundred and fifty-two from the founding of the city of Rome; in the forty-second year of the empire of Octavian Augustus, when the whole earth was at peace, in the sixth age of

the world, Jesus Christ, eternal God, and Son of the eternal Father, desirous to sanctify the world by His most merciful coming, having been conceived of the Holy Ghost, and nine months having elapsed since his conception, is born in Bethlehem of Juda, having become man of the Virgin Mary. The Nativity of our Lord Jesus Christ, according to the flesh.—The same day, the birthday of St. Anastasia, who, in the time of Diocletian, first suffered a severe and harsh confinement on the part of her husband Publius, in which, however, she was much consoled and encouraged by the confessor of Christ Chrysogonus. Afterwards she was macerated by a long imprisonment by order of Florus, prefect of Illyria; and lastly, having her hands and feet stretched out, she was tied to stakes, and a fire was kindled around her in the midst of which she ended her martyrdom in the island of Palmarola, whither she had been conveyed with two hundred men and seventy women, who illustrated martyrdom by various kinds of death.—At Rome, in the cemetery of Apronian, of St. Eugenia, virgin, who, in the time of the emperor Gallienus, after working many miracles and gathering to Christ troops of sacred virgins, after long combats under Nicetius, prefect of the city, was finally put to the sword. —At Nicomedia, the passion of many thousand

martyrs, who had assembled for divine service on our Lord's nativity, when the emperor Diocletian ordering the doors of the church to be closed, and fire to be kindled here and there, as also a vessel with incense to be put before the entrance, and a man to cry out that those who wished to escape from the conflagration should come out and burn incense to Jupiter, all with one voice answered that they preferred to die for Christ; the fire being lighted, they were consumed in it, and thus merited to be born in heaven, on the day on which Christ vouchsafed to be born on earth for the salvation of the world. —At Barcelona, in Spain, the birthday of St. Peter Nolasco, confessor, and founder of the Order of our Lady of Mercy for the redemption of captives, renowned for virtue and miracles. His feast is celebrated on the 31st of January, by order of Alexander VII.

The Twenty-Sixth Day of December.

AT Jerusalem, the birthday of St. Stephen, the first martyr, who was stoned to death by the Jews, shortly after the Ascension of our Lord.—At Rome, of St. Marinus, senator, who, under the emperor Numerian, and the prefect Marcian, was arrested for the Christian religion,

racked and torn with iron claws as a slave ; then thrown into a frying-pan ; but being delivered by reason of the fire becoming like dew, was exposed to the beasts without being injured by them, and lastly being led again to the altar, the idols of which tumbled down at his prayer, he was struck with the sword, and thus obtained the triumph of martyrs.—Also, at Rome, on the Appian road, the decease of St. Denis, pope, who sustained many labors for the Church, and was renowned for his doctrinal writings.—In the same city, of St. Zosimus, pope and confessor.—In Mesopotamia, of Saint Archelaus, bishop, celebrated for his learning and sanctity. —At Majuma, of St. Zeno, bishop.—At Rome, of St. Theodore, mansionary of the church of St. Peter, who is mentioned by the blessed pope Gregory.

The Twenty-Seventh Day of December.

AT Ephesus, the birthday of St. John, apostle and evangelist, who, after writing his gospel, after enduring exile, and writing the divine Apocalypse, lived till the time of the emperor Trajan, and founded and governed the churches of all Asia. Worn out with age, he died in the sixty-eighth year after the passion of our Lord, and was buried near the above-

named city.—At Alexandria, of St. Maximus, bishop, who became a renowned and distinguished confessor of the faith.—At Constantinople, of the holy confessors Theodore and Theophanes, brothers, who were brought up from their childhood in the monastery of Saint Sabbas. Afterwards, combating bravely for the worship of holy images against Leo the Armenian, were by his command scourged and banished. After his death, they again constantly opposed the emperor Theophilus, who was imbued with the same impiety, and were scourged a second time and driven into exile, where Theodore expired in prison. Theophanes, after peace had at length been restored to the Church, was made bishop of Nice and rested in the Lord.—In the same city, of Saint Niceras, virgin, who was renowned for sanctity, under the emperor Arcadius.

The Twenty-Eighth Day of December.

IN Bethlehem of Juda, the birthday of the Holy Innocents, who were massacred for Christ by king Herod.—At Ancyra, in Galatia, of the holy martyrs Eutychius, priest, and Domitian, deacon.—In Africa, the birthday of the holy martyrs Castor, Victor, and Rogatian.—At Nicomedia, of the holy martyrs,

Indes, eunuch, Domna, Agapes, and Theophila, virgins, and their companions, who, in the persecution of Diocletian, after long combats attained to the crown of martyrdom by various kinds of death.—At Neocæsarea, in Pontus, of St. Troadius, martyr, in the persecution of Decius. During his combat Saint Gregory Thaumaturgus appeared to him in spirit, and strengthened him to undergo martyrdom.—At Arabissus, in Lower Armenia, of St. Cæsarius, martyr, who suffered under Galerius Maximian.—At Lyons, in France, the birthday of Saint Francis of Sales, bishop of Geneva, ranked among the saints by Alexander VII., because of his most ardent zeal for the conversion of heretics. His festival, by order of the same Pontiff, is kept on the 29th of January, when his sacred body was translated from Lyons to Annecy.—At Rome, of St. Domnion, priest.—In Egypt, of St. Theodore, monk, disciple of St. Pachomius.—In the monastery of Lerins, of St. Antony, monk, renowned for miracles.

The Twenty-Ninth Day of December.

AT Canterbury, in England, the birthday of St. Thomas, bishop and martyr, who, for the defence of justice and ecclesiastical immu-

nities, was, by a faction of impious men, struck with the sword in his own basilica, and thus went to Christ.—At Jerusalem, of holy David, king and prophet.—At Arles, the birthday of St. Trophimus, mentioned by St. Paul in his epistle to Timothy. Being ordained bishop by the said apostle, he was the first sent to that city to preach the gospel of Christ. From his preaching, as from a fountain, according to the expression of pope St. Zosimus, all Gaul received the waters of salvation.—At Rome, of the holy martyrs Callistus, Felix, and Boniface.—In Africa, the passion of the holy martyrs Dominic, Victor, Primian, Lybosus, Saturninus, Crescentius, Secundus, and Honoratus.—At Vienne, in France, of St. Crescens, disciple of the blessed apostle Paul, and first bishop of that city.—At Constantinople, of St. Marcellus, abbot.—In Normandy, of St. Ebrulphus, abbot and confessor, in the time of king Childebert.

The Thirtieth Day of December.

AT Spoleto, the birthday of the holy martyrs Sabinus, bishop, Exuperantius and Marcellus, deacons; also of Venustian, governor, with his wife and sons, under the emperor Maximian. Marcellus and Exuperantius were

first racked, then severely beaten with sticks; afterwards being mangled with iron hooks, and burned in the sides, they terminated their martyrdom. Not long after, Venustian was put to the sword with his wife and sons. St. Sabinus, after having his hands cut off, and being a long time macerated in prison, was scourged to death. The martyrdom of these saints is commemorated on the same day, although it occurred at different times.—At Alexandria, of the saints Mansuetus, Severus, Appian, Donatus, Honorius, and their companions, martyrs.—At Thessalonica, of St. Anysia, martyr.—In the same place, of St. Anysius, bishop of that city.—At Milan, of St. Eugenius, bishop and confessor.—At Ravenna, of St. Liberius, bishop.—At Aquila, in Abruzzo, of Saint Rainerius, bishop.

The Thirty-First Day of December.

AT Rome, the birthday of St. Silvester, pope, who baptized the emperor Constantine the Great, and confirmed the Council of Nice. After performing many other deeds, he rested in peace.—Also at Rome, on the Salarian road, in the cemetery of Priscilla, of the holy martyrs Donata, Paulina, Rustica, Nominanda, Serotina, Hilaria, and their companions.—At

Sens, of the blessed Sabinian, bishop, and Potentian, who being sent thither by the Roman pontiff to preach, illustrated that metropolitan church by their confession and martyrdom.—In the same place, of Saint Columba, virgin and martyr, who after having triumphed over fire, was beheaded in the persecution of the emperor Aurelian.—At Retiers, of Saint Hermes, exorcist.—At Catana, in Sicily, the passion of the saints Stephen, Pontian, Attalus, Fabian, Cornelius, Sextus, Flos, Quinctian, Minervinus, and Simplician.—The same day, of St. Zoticus, Roman priest, who went to Constantinople, and took upon himself the care of orphans.—At Ravenna, of St. Barbatian, priest and confessor.—The same day, of St. Melania the Younger, who withdrew from Rome with Pinian, her husband, and went to Jerusalem, where she, among the females consecrated to God, and her husband among the monks, led the religious life, and ended their career in peace.

And in other places, of many other holy martyrs, and confessors, and holy virgins. *Answer:* Thanks be to God.

HISTORICAL NOTICES

OF THE

Servants of God,

CANONIZED OR BEATIFIED

BY THE

SOVEREIGN PONTIFF, PIUS IX.

CANONIZATIONS IN 1862.

The Twenty-six Martyrs, commemorated in the Martyrology on the 5th of February, the day on which they were crucified for the faith in Japan, in the year 1597, were solemnly canonized in presence of several hundred bishops, on Whit-Sunday, June 8th, 1862. Three of them were priests of the Order of St. Francis and natives of Spain, namely, Peter Baptist, Commissary of his Order, Martin of the Ascension, and Francis Blanco. Three were Jesuits, born in Japan: Paul Miki, scholastic, John de Goto, novice, and James Kisai, also novice.

On the same occasion was also canonized St. Michael de Sanctis, who had been beatified by Pius VI., in 1779. His name occurs in the Martyrology of the Trinitarians on the 10th of April, the day of his death, though his feast is transferred to the 5th of July. He is noticed as follows: "At Valladolid, in Spain, the decease of blessed Michael de Sanctis, confessor, of the Order of the Discalceated religious of the Most Holy Trinity for the Redemption of Captives, distinguished by the innocence of his life, his extraordinary penance, and his love of God."

CANONIZATIONS IN 1867.

The nineteen Martyrs of Gorcum, mentioned in the Martyrology on the 9th of July, the day on which they were put to death for the Catholic religion, in 1572, received the honors of solemn canonization with the six Saints next noticed, on the eighteenth centenary of the martyrdom of Saints Peter and Paul, June 29th, 1867, in presence of five hundred bishops. Nine

of these heroic men were priests of the Reformed Order of St. Francis; two were lay-brothers of the same Order; one was a Dominican, one an Augustinian, two were members of the Premonstratensian Order, and four, secular priests.

St. Josaphat Kuncewicz, whose cruel death by the schismatical Greeks is recorded in the Martyrology on the 12th of November, was canonized as above. His martyrdom happened in the year 1623, when he was about forty years of age.

St. Peter D'Arbues is commemorated in the Martyrology of the Canons Regular on the 17th of September, as follows: "At Saragossa, in Spain, of blessed Peter D'Arbues, Canon Regular, and first Inquisitor of the Faith in the kingdom of Arragon, who, being horribly massacred by relapsed Jews for the said Catholic Faith, which he courageously defended, as was his duty, received the palm of martyrdom." It was the 17th of September, 1485, and the forty-fifth year of his life.

St. Leonard was born on the 20th of December, 1676, at Porto-Maurizio, a town of Italy of which he bears the name. On joining the Reformed Franciscans, he took the name of Leonard, instead of that of Paul Jerome, which he had received at baptism. During forty years, he gave missions throughout Italy, and closed his apostolical career in Rome, November 26th, 1751. In 1796, he was proclaimed Blessed by Pius VI.

St. Paul of the Cross, founder of the religious called Passionists, was born in Piedmont, on the 3d of January, 1694, and he died in Rome, October 18th, 1775. His solemn beatification occurred on the 1st of May, 1853, and his canonization fourteen years after, as above.

St. Mary Frances of the Five Wounds of our Lord, was a nun of the Third Order of St. Peter of Alcantara. Born at Naples, March 25th, 1715, she died October 6th, 1791. Pope Gregory XVI. beatified her on the 12th of November, 1843, and twenty-four years later, Pius IX. placed her among the Saints, as above.

St. Germaine Cousin, a shepherdess, was born in 1579, near the city of Toulouse, and she died in 1601. Her beatification, celebrated on the 7th of May, 1854, was followed by her solemn canonization thirteen years afterwards, on the day mentioned above.

BEATIFICATIONS.

Blessed Ayrard, of the Order of Carthusians, was bishop of St. Jean-de-Maurienne, in Savoy, in the 12th century. The religious honors paid to him from time immemorial were sanctioned by Pius IX., on the 8th of January, 1863.

Blessed Bartholomew of Cervasco, Dominican and Inquisitor of the Faith, was martyred in 1456, near Cervasco, a town of Piedmont. The religious veneration of which he had been the object from time immemorial, was confirmed by the Sovereign Pontiff, in 1853.

Blessed Mark Fantucci of Bologna, Franciscan, was born in 1405, and he died in 1479, at Piacenza. On the 5th of March, 1868, Pius IX. approved the decree of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, by which the veneration paid to him from time immemorial was sanctioned.

Blessed John Sarcander, secular priest of the diocese of Olmutz, in Moravia, was born in Silesia, in 1577, and he died in prison for the faith, in 1620. His solemn beatification occurred on the 6th of May, 1860.

Blessed Benedict of Urbino, Capuchin, born in the town of that name, on the 27th of September, 1560, died at Fossombrone, April 30th, 1625. The ceremony of his beatification took place on the 10th of February, 1867.

Blessed Peter Canisius, Jesuit, was born at Nimwegen, in Holland, on the 8th of May, 1521, and after having preached the Catholic faith with great success throughout Germany, he died at Freiburg, Switzerland, in 1597. He was solemnly beatified, November 20th, 1864.

Blessed Peter Claver was born in Spain, and entered the Society of Jesus at Tarragona, in 1602. In 1610, he was sent to Carthagena, South America, where he was ordained priest. He devoted his life to the salvation of the blacks, and departed this life on the 8th of September, 1654. He was beatified with the usual ceremonies on the 21st September, 1851.

Blessed Andrew Bobola, priest of the Society of Jesus, was born in Poland, in 1592. He suffered a horrible death for the faith at Ianow, on the 16th of May, 1657. The ceremony of his beatification was performed October 30th, 1853.

Blessed John de Britto, of the Society of Jesus, was born at Lisbon, in 1648. Being a missionary in Hindostan, he was cruelly murdered for the Christian religion by idolaters, February 4th, 1693. He was solemnly beatified on the 21st of August, 1853.

Blessed John Berchmans, scholastic of the Society of Jesus, was born in Brabant (Belgium), on the 13th of March, 1599, and he died at Rome, August 13th, 1621. His beatification was celebrated on the 28th of May, 1865.

Blessed John Grande, a native of Carmona, in Southern Spain, was born on the 6th of March, 1546. He became a Brother Hospitaller of the Order of St. John of God, in 1579. A pestilence having broken out at Xeres, near Cadiz, where he was attending the sick, he caught the malady, and expired on the 3d of June, 1600. The Sovereign Pontiff assigned for his sol-

emn beatification the 13th day of November, 1853, when the ceremony took place.

Blessed John Baptist De Rossi was a secular parish priest of Rome, and a canon of the basilica of St. Mary in Cosmedin. He died on the 23d of May, 1764, at the age of sixty-six years, and was beatified December 8th, 1858.

Blessed Benedict Joseph Labre, born at Amette, in the north of France, March 26th, 1748, died begging his bread at Rome, April 16th, 1783. On the 20th of May, 1860, Pius IX. ranked him among the Blessed.

On the 7th of July, 1867, two hundred and five martyrs, who died for the Catholic faith in Japan, between the years 1617 and 1632, received the honors of beatification. Many of them were Europeans, and members respectively of the Orders of St. Dominic, St. Francis, St. Augustine, and of the Society of Jesus.

Blessed Frances of Amboise, duchess of Bretagne in the 15th century, after the death of her husband, took the Carmelite habit in the monastery of Vannes. Her demise happened on the 4th of November, 1482, near the city of Nantes. The veneration with which she had been honored from time immemorial, was approved of by Pius IX.

Blessed Marianna de Paredes y Flores, virgin, born at Quito, South America, on the 31st of October, 1618, died in that city, May 26th, 1645. The day of her beatification was the 20th of November, 1853.

Blessed Margaret Mary Alacoque, nun of the Visitation, was born at Lauthecourt, in the diocese of Autun, on the 22d of July, 1647. She entered the convent of Paray-le-Monial, where, in 1672, during the Octave of Corpus Christi (13th—20th June), she was favored with a vision, in which our Saviour asked, that the Friday immediately after the Octave of Corpus Christi should be every year consecrated to the honoring of His Sacred Heart. The holy religious departed this world on the 17th of October, 1690, and was solemnly declared Blessed, September 18th, 1864.

The only servant of God, born in this nineteenth century, whose decree of beatification has been signed (May 3d, 1866), is Mary Christina, of Savoy, Queen of Naples. Born on the 14th of November, 1812, she expired January 1st, 1836, a few days after giving birth to her first child, Francis, the lately dethroned king of Naples.

A. M. D. G.

4148 264-11

AUTHOR
Roman Martyrology
TITLE

414

DATE LOANED	BORROWER'S NAME	DATE RETURNED
		SEP 2 '49

GRADUATE THEOLOGICAL UNION LIBRARY
BERKELEY, CA 94709